THE DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

BY WM. H. BAYNE. DECATUR, ILL. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1880. VOLUME VII, NUMBER 262

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSESSOR,

We are authorized to announce Fred. J. Smith as a candidate for re-election to the office of assessor, at the approaching township election.

CITY NEWS.

Turkeys were scarce Saturday.

We are having something of a rest from shows this week.

Farmers in town on Saturday reported the roads fearfully rough.

Tinware and everything for house keeping at Ashby & Andress. f5dwt

The St. Nicholas bus is loaded with passengers from nearly every train.

A general exchange in everything used in housekeeping at Ashby & Andress f5dwtf

Several bridal wreaths are being prepared in the city, which will be worn inside of a month.

Queensware and glassware and everything for housekeeping at Ashby & Andress. 12dwtf

Job work is booming at the REVIEW office, and for all that all orders will be filled promptly and in good style.

We counted four men with one leg each on the street Saturday, and an equal number with but one arm each.

And still they come—subscribers for the REVIEW we mean, both daily and weekly. Let the boom continue to boom.

Shall the old square be made into a fine park this season? The city council will have the responsibility of saying yes or no.

Lumber dealers are expecting a heavy trade this season, and present indications are that they will not be disappointed.

D. L. Bunn, esq., who spoke on temperance at Maroa, on Friday night last, reported a good turnout and a spirited meeting.

Maroa will have a contest over the license question at their election this spring. Both parties claim to be confident of success.

In spite of bad roads, chilling winds, and other drawback, there was quite a tidal wave of people in from the country on Saturday last, many coming on the cars.

The sisters of charity are in all parts of the city daily, on missions of mercy. They afford relief to many a poor sufferer by their kind attentions and careful nursing.

New cases of measles occur about as fast as those already down with them get better. The disease must get the rounds of all the families of the city after a while.

The funeral of Mrs. J. T Saunders, *nee* Wayne, will take place at the Baptist church at one o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family and all others invited to be present.

The falling of brick and old plastering from the building being torn down at the corner of Main and Water streets creates a cloud of dust which is almost blinding to people passing.

Sickness has rather been on the increase during the last two or three days. Severe colds and lung complaints are the principal ailments with grown people, and measles with children.

A telegram was received last evening, announcing the death of Mrs. J. T. Saunders, of St. Louis, formerly of this city. The remains arrived here on the 10:30 train last evening for interment

E. B. Pratt, the North Church street grocer and horse buyer, purchased several fine nags on Saturday, for the eastern market. He can read a horse as easily as most people can read a big type poster.

One of the retiring city officials was heard to say that there was more satisfaction in stepping down and out than there was in stepping in—a fact that is not often believed except by those who have tried it.

Have you seen Bishop's new stock of furniture, stoves and tinware, on the south side of the park? Persons having second hand goods to exchange, will get good bargains there. All kinds of work on tin done to order with neatness and despatch. 15dawtf

The mail facilities of this age are simply marvelous. Yesterday morning we received a letter postmarked on the face, "St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 8 p. m," and on the back "Decatur, Ill., Mar 14, 6 a. m." An ox team could carry the mail faster than that.

The first green peas of the season appeared in market on Saturday last and sold for the modest price of fifteen cents per quart which would be only $4.80 per bushel. New beets, onions and radishes were also to be had by those who had money enough to buy them.

Sheriff Forstmeyer authorized Constable Faris, of Niantic, last Saturday, to arrest C. H. Holmes, a merchant of that place, the charge being obtaining goods under false pretenses. He is in jail, waiting for the next term of county court, or some one to bail him out.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Marshal R. N. Baker wears his official honors with becoming dignity.

W. R. Goodwin jr., of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, looked in upon us on Saturday afternoon.

Throughout Saturday the condition of H. B. Durfee continued to be such as to inspire people of his ultimate recovery.

I. M. Higgins, of Macon, called at the REVIEW office on Saturday, and joined our boom by subscribing for the REVIEW.

City Register Hardy is well pleased with the action of the council on Thursday night last in regard to his retention in office.

Gaspard Buzien, the accommodating and faithful court house janitor, paid the REVIEW office a pleasant visit on Saturday last.

The REVIEW office was honored with a pleasant call, on Saturday, from John Good, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Decatur township.

Warrensburg was represented in the city on Saturday by J. N. Keefer, one of the best democratic citizens of the county, and he did not neglect to give us a call.

Henry W. Davis, one of the worthiest and most stalwart republicans of Macon county, was in the city on Saturday and gave the REVIEW office a passing call.

Fritz and Mark Westerman, the bright, manly, fine-looking twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Loui Westerman, of this city, were business callers at the REVIEW office on Saturday.

B. H. Colthern, of Blue Mound township, renewed his subscription on Saturday and also subscribed for his brother in Kansas, thus evincing a substancial interest in the REVIEW boom

J. H. Miller of Wheatland township, was in the city on Saturday and spoke of his wheat as looking fine. John is a good man and a good farmer and deserves as well of Providence as anybody.

Springfield Monitor, 13th: Lewis Finch and George Burtram left for Decatur yesterday. From the looks of their fingers, they meant to reach for some fair ones' affections before their return.

Frank Jennings, son of the ex sheriff has become thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of farming, and can talk of corn, wheat and hogs with as much fervor and intelligence as the best of them. It is also said that he can handle farming utensils with the dexterity of an old hand.

Miss Nellie Campbell, of St. Louis, who has been visiting friends in this city, went to Maroa on Saturday, to visit friends there, and was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Ida Bunkham. Miss Nellie was a resident of Decatur some years ago, and will be remembered by many of her old school mates.

On Saturday the St. Nicholas register showed the following guests: John A. Murphey, Chicago; J N Maguire, Peoria; A J Schad, Philadelphia; H R Churchill, N Y; John H Weum, Pittsburg; U S Sparrow, St Louis; F Goodrich, Cin; Geo T Bartam, Springfield; W P Thompson, N Y; E Hursch, Phil; A J B Abbey, Chicago.

Bloomington Courier: We hear much said about these times, in temperance speeches and sermons, about voting on temperance as you pray. We have heard men pray for the overthrow of intemperance and seen them beat the air with their gestures and demonstration, and on the day of election walk up to the polls and vote a straightout whisky ticket. A little more consistency would look better, even if it didn't accomplish more.

Jacksonville Journal: "The accommodation train on the Wabash, running between Decatur and Jacksonville, has been called the Jay Gould express, as Mr. Gould secured an engine east for the purpose solely of carrying this train. The engine is of a different build from any other on the Wabash road, and is in charge of Mr. M. Clark, a tried and trusty engineer.

Tanner & Tyler are turning out some of the finest sets of harness ever furnished in this county. They employ none but firstclass workmen, and therefore make the very best of work. Saddles and bridles constantly on hand, and all repairing done in the most thorough manner. Remember their place of business on Water street, a few doors south of the park. mar15 1w

There was a large attendance at the temperance meeting last Saturday night, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The recitation by a young lady from the high school was heartily applauded. The principal address of the evening was by Rev. Armentrout, who spoke with his usual vigor and ability.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE DECATUR GUARDS.

As previously announced, Col. J. H. Barcley, of the 5th regiment, visited Decatur on Saturday last, accompanied by Adjutant Winston, of the same regiment, the object of their visit being to put the Decatur Guards on their feet again, the company having been disbanded.

In the evening Col. B. met the Guards at their armory, and after some consultation he called upon Capt. C. Durfee, of the Decatur Grenadiers, to preside over the deliberations of the evening. It was then moved that the company proceed to re-organize, which was done by the unanimous election of W. W. Foster, as Captain, Henry W. Elwood, as First Lieut, and F. W. Wismer, as Second do.

There was quite a full attendance of the members of the company, and there seemed to be a determination on the part of the boys to maintain their organization in full vigor, and to so perfect themselves in drill as to place them among the finest companies in the state. Col. Barcley made a few remarks highly complimentary to Capt. Goodman, saying that he had examined his records and all his work as commander of the company, and found everything correct. He suggested a vote of thanks to Capt. Goodman for what he had done for the company, which was given him. Three cheers were then given for Capt. Goodman, three for Col. Barcley, three for the newly elected officers, and three for the press.

Methodist Churches Yesterday.

FIRST M. E CHURCH.

A large and attentive congregation was present last evening at this church to listen to a brief and instructive sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Goodwin. The young people were especially warned of the necessity of receiving Christ as their guide and redeemer. Rev. G. made plain his views on the evils attending theatres, parlor dancing, worthless literature, etc.

STAPPS CHAPEL.

A fine congregation was in attendance at the evening service. The music by the choir and orchestra was most charmingly and artistically rendered The pastor's discourse was upon the work of Moody and Sankey in the Old World, and occupied thirty-eight minutes in delivery, being a very interesting and instructive account of that wonderful work, and the application to the professed Christians present was timely and excellent.

Leadville Pulled Again.

The police took another pull at "Leadville" on Saturday afternoon and took in charge a fellow known as "Bill" Cross, and took him before Justice Peake. A warrant was made out charging him with selling liquor in less quantities than one gallon. The prisoner said he was not ready for trial and asked to have the hearing of the case postponed to Monday, offering a man by the name of Jackson as security on his bail bond of $200. The court declined to accept Jackson as security which compelled Cross to look further, and when our reporter left the court room he was on the hunt for a bondsman. The den where Gross was taken, is the same one on the west side of the old square, where Pete Sells and Owen Roney were gobbled up sometime ago.

For Assessor.

By reference to the announcements at the head of our columns it will be seen that Fred J. Smith is a candidate for re-election as assessor. While Fred is by no means the handsomest man in town, yet he has in the past, made a good assessor, and having much experience in that office, he is of course amply well qualified. Fred. rejoices in the title of the "poor man's friend," and is very popular among the laboring classes of our city. He has hosts of friends, and will make an active and thorough canvass.

Notice to Tax-payers.

Your taxes for state, county, city and school purposes are due and payable at the office of the collector; time is short, call early; office over the furniture store of P. B. Provost & Son, north of council rooms.

W. W. FOSTER, Col'r.

Decatur, Jan. 13, '80—tf

Jacksonville Journal, 13th: "We learn that a caucus was held in St. Patrick's hall yesterday, by the whiskyites, and that M. M. Walsh was chosen as their candidate for alderman in the 1st ward. It is a little strange that St. Patrick's hall should be used for such a purpose. They generally hold such meetings in the back rooms of some saloon, and not in a place made sacred by over 800 men and women, once pledged to the cause of temperance by the sainted Father O'Halloran. It does seem that this traffic will ape respectability by using such a place for their caucusing, but we learn that the Rev. Father Hickey was not at home, and doubtless they took advantage of his absence to use the hall for such a purpose."

HARDY FOR SHERIFF.

NIANTIC, Ill., Mar. 13, 1880.

EDITOR REVIEW:—The democracy of Niantic have been watching the course of events to see who the democrats would bring out for sheriff this fall. It seems to be generally conceded here that Martin Forstmeyer will be the republican nominee, and we would like to see some good man from town pitted against him. In the three last races for sheriff, the country has given the democracy three of the best men as candidates that ever ran for office, namely: Major McCartney, of Harristown, and John H. Miller and Hiram Ward, of Wheatland. And now we would like to try a man from town, and we think Gus. Hardy would make a good race, and be elected, if he is as popular in the city, as he is in the outside townships where he is known. We are sure he would make a good and efficient sheriff, if elected. What say you, Mr. Editor; how would he run in Decatur? DEMOCRAT.

In reply to the above query, we have to state that Mr. Hardy, we believe, if nominated for sheriff, would poll as heavy a vote in this city as any man we have yet heard named on either side, in connection with that office. However, we are not advised that he is seeking or would accept the nomination.—EDITOR.

OUR SPECIALS.

GERMANTOWN YARNS,
full weight, 15c per skein.
BERLIN ZEPHYRS,
best in the market 10c per ounce,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
at the old prices, and a very complete assortment.
LACES AND RUCHINGS
in endless variety, at last year's prices.
CORSETS,
the best that can be procured, and especially manufactured to our order, at from 50c upwards.
HOSIERY
in quantities to suit the most fastidious, and at prices never named for the same class of goods in this city.
LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS
in unlimited quantities. Don't be deceived by oily gammon. Get all you can for your money. Look about and convince yourselves. CHEAP STORE.

D. S. SHELLABARGER & CO.

Make the best flour in the state. Pay the highest price for

WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND RYE.

All grain unloaded by dumps.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

5c. a Pair.

Nice, good weight, children's striped stockings. These are fresh goods, formerly selling for 10 cents a pair anywhere. CHEAP STORE.
ja d1d&wtf.

MARRIED.—At Forsyth, on the 7th inst., by Wm. Erwin, esq., Mr. Charles Howard Erwin to Miss Jessie S. Tilton, both of Forsyth.

D. F. HAMSHER has at his shop on Wood street samples of farm and spring wagons of his manufacture, which those in want of such articles should examine before purchasing. Those preparing to have wagons made to order can be accommodated with despatch, as he has a full force of first-class workmen in every department. He has also one of the best carriage painters in the country, so that those who want wagons or carriages repainted can have it done in fine style at this shop. d6w1

Mr. Andrew Wade, Plymouth, Ind., informs us that St Jacobs Oil is considered an infallible remedy. A Mr. Hillsman called it the best remedy in the market, and his neighbor, Mr. Ames, was cured by its use of rheumatism in the arm. Another man in the same city, who suffered greatly with pains in the side, could get no relief until he applied St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him.

The Tuscola Review gives an account of the killing of a huge wolf, measuring 7 feet in length, about two miles west of Tolono a week or two since. We presume the measurement was from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

The following shipments of live stock and fresh meat were made to Europe last week: By steamer Montana, for Liverpool, 200 tons fresh meat; Frin, for Liverpool, 346 head of cattle, 338 quarters fresh meat, 300 live sheep, 150 pigs; Holland, for London, 440 head cattle, 350 live sheep 150 pigs, 102 tons fresh meat: Gloucester, for Bristol, 73 head cattle; City of Montreal, for Liverpool, 51 tons fresh meat; California, for London, 125 head cattle, 87 tons fresh meat, 300 carcasses sheep; Germania, for Liverpool, 120 tons fresh meat; Halvatia, for Liverpool, 103 head cattle, 13 horses, 55 tons fresh meat; Ethiopia, for Glasgow, 40 head cattle, 2,070 quarters beef, 550 carcasses sheep.

STATE NEWS.

About twenty citizens of Lincoln leave soon for Leadville.

It is estimated that Logan County has a German population of 10,000.

There are now over three hundred members of the John M Palmer club.

The First M. E. church of Bloomington owes $15,000 of which $12 000 are bonds.

On Friday night the democrats of Mt Vernon met and organized a Morrison club.

John Ogden, a very old and respected citizen of Money Creek township, McLean county, fell dead in the street at Gridley, on Monday morning last.

With thirty three lawyers in Henry county, the Galva Journal is informed that there are "twelve new cases at the present term of the circuit court."

Peoria Journal, 12th: G. T. Barker shipped for export, yesterday 21,066 gallon of alcohol, and paid taxes on 9,061 gallons, amounting to $8,154

Dr. Whitesides, a practising dentist of Paris, has been indicted by the grand-jury of Clark county and held in bonds of $5,000 to appear at court.

It is alleged by Supervisor James of Casey, Edgar Co., that Whitesides gave Mrs. James chloroform in order to extract teeth and she died from the effects of it.

The treasurer and secretary of the temperance society at Nokomis were up last week for selling whiskey contrary to law, and a jury of their country men fined them $30.

One day last week three hundred emigrants passed through Carrollton for Kansas City, and there were more children among them than would fill a school-house of a good-sized town.

The supreme court has refused a supersedeas in the case of De Boer, who will be hanged in the jail yard at Pontiac next Wednesday, March 17, for the murder of Miss Ella Martin, last fall.

A coal mine operator was assaulted in broad day light, in Alton, on Friday, and robbed of $500. After getting his money the villains shot him in both legs to prevent his pursuing them.

The democrats in Jackson county have just elected a county treasurer to fill a vacancy, beating a combination of republican and greenbackers by 500 votes. At the election in 1878 the republicans and greenbackers had a majority of 717.

Bloomington special, dated the 11th inst., says: "Wm D. Hunter, formerly engaged in the wholesale liquor trade in this city, attempted suicide to day by taking chloroform, but his life was saved by skilful medical treatment. Business trouble and excessive drink are given as the causes.

The Bloomington Courier is evidently not for Davis, for in speaking of the McLean county board, it says: "The political preferences of the board of supervisors is given by a contemporary as follows; For Blaine, 12; Grant, 11; Davis, 11; Washburne, 2. According to this authority, there is not a democrat among them."

At Paris John J. Logan was acting police, and was ordered to arrest one William Moore. On entering the house he was met by Mrs. Moore, who threw a quart of boiling peaches in his face. Mr. Logan struck at her and hit her on the right arm. She immediately refilled the quart measure with peaches and also threw these into Mr. Logan's face. Mr. Logan then struck her twice on the head with his cane, each stroke cutting a gash one inch long on her head. She brought suit for $2,000, and received a verdict for $50 last Friday at Paris.

Bloomington Courier: There appears to be no probability that Louis Bibel will be killed. He went into the army and was in several bloody battles, but came out whole; his wife tried, he said, to poison him, which unfortunately failed to produce the funeral desired; then he tried the same little game himself, with no better result; on Saturday last, Louis, jr., a chip of the old block, tried to put a quietus on his immortal dad by firing two shots at him at short range from a large revolver, without other effect than powder burning his face Louis must have his life insured in a solvent company.

A Chicago dispatch of the 13th says: Judge Blodgett rendered an interesting decision to day in the nature of advice to the United States commissioners upon an election point. At the recent municipal election at Elgin, Ill., about seventy men employed in the milk condensing works were notified by their superintendent to vote the no license ticket. The license nominee thereupon applied to Commissioner Hoyne to arrest the superindent. Mr. Hoyne, being in doubt referred the matter to Judge Blodgett, who to-day advised him that the United States supreme court, in a similar case, had held that the 15th amendment and revised statute 5,507 contemplate protection in the right of suffrage only of former slaves, and that free or white men do not come within these legal safeguards—a writ for arrest he will therefore, not issue.

"CHEAP CHARLEY"

ONE PRICE ONLY

No Misrepresentation.

THE

CLEARING SALE

OF

WINTER GOODS

HAS NOW BEGUN,

And will last until the arrival of our NEW and LARGE SPRING STOCK, now in course of being manufactured at our enlarged factory, 38 and 40 Madison Street, Chicago.

Not wealth, nor birth, nor rank nor state,
But GET RIGHT UP AND GIT that makes men great.

KAUFMAN & BACHRACH

Manufacturers of

MENS' & BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Dealers in

Goods for Men's Wear

Cor. East Main and Water Sts
DECATUR.
Factory—Chicago, Illinois.
Nov3dwtf

ANOTHER BUST UP!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

—(OF THE)—

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

49 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR.

The whole stock will be sold out at 60 cents on the dollar, and within 30 days. What is left of the stock will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL,

As the prices we are selling out our Boots and Shoes astonishes everybody. You can

SAVE FROM $3 TO $5

On your foot wear for the coming season. Sale to commence

MARCH 1, 1880.

This will be the cheapest Shoe sale on earth, so COME ONE AND ALL, Don't forget the place: 49 North Water Street, Opera House Block, next to Strohm's Grocery Store.

SIGN OF RED FLAG. R. E. MACK, Receiver

FREEMAN BROS.

—o:—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—:o:—

NO. 8 MERCHANT ST.

Decatur, Ill., May 15, 1879. Two Doors North of Linn & Scruggs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Decatur Daily Review.

WM. H. BAYNE, Editor and Publisher.

DECATUR, . . . ILLINOIS.

MOORLAND MOSSES.

And close beside this aged Thorn
There is a fresh and lovely sight,
A beauteous heap, a hill of moss
Just half a foot in height.
All lovely colors there you see,
All colors that were ever seen;
And mossy network, too, is there,
As if by hand of lady fair
The work had woven been;
And cups the darlings of the eye,
So deep in their vermilion dye.

Ah me! what lovely tints are there
Of olive-green and scarlet bright,
In spikes and branches, and in stars,
Green, red and pearly white.
This heap of earth o'ergrown with moss
Which by the There you see,
So fresh in all its beauteous dyes,
Is like an infant's grave in size,
As like as like can be;
But never, never, anywhere,
An infant's grave was half so fair!

THE LITTLE GRAY MAN.

Little Bertha and Christian went with their Uncle Frederick one day into the forest, where they sat down under a shady tree to rest.

"Uncle" said Bertha, "do you know any pretty story? Aunt Lizzie told us of a house which was built of gingerbread, without door or windows, and to get in, one would have to bite a hole big enough in the wall. Wasn't that funny? Oh, dear me, I wish there was such a house here, for I am very hungry."

"Yes," said Uncle Frederick, "but I know a much prettier story. Listen and I'll tell it to you:

"One summer day, after a heavy rainstorm, four children went out to play. Their names were Martha, Julia, Joseph and Frederick."

"Then one of them had the same name as you have," said Christian.

"Yes," said his uncle, "but he was far from being as particular as I am."

"The children went upon a little hill, where they sat on a bench which overlooked the road below. After the rain, there were many puddles of water made in the road, and the children amused themselves by throwing little stones into the pools.

"After they had been there a little while, they saw a little horseman coming down the road, such a one as none of them had ever seen before."

"Had he a coat on?" asked Bertha.

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Frederick; "quite a uniform. He was dressed wholly in gray, from his hat to his boots, and rode a little gray horse which was no larger than a goat, and the little horseman was but little more than a yard long. But he held a little whip in his hand, and galloped very fast toward them.

"When he saw the children he was very polite and took off his little gray hat; but, unfortunately, he rode into a pool of water, whereupon the little gray horse made a spring and threw the little horseman into into the water."

"Did he want to drink?" asked Bertha.

"Oh, no; as soon as he threw his master off, the little gray horse ran off at full speed, leaving the little horseman screaming and struggling in the water.

"'Help! help! dear children; go quickly and bring back my little horse, I beg of you.'

"Martha cried out, 'Oh, the poor little man! You help him out; I can run the fastest and bring back his little horse.' So saying, she ran off like the wind after the little gray horse, that was running around, prancing and leaping. Soon she coaxed him to eat some grass from her hand, and, finally, she caught hold of the bridle, and, heated and tired as she was, brought him back to the little hill.

"To her grief, the little horseman still lay in the pool, and her brothers and sister still sat on the bench, throwing stones into it and laughing at the little man.

"'Oh, how could you do that?' said Martha, quite surprised. Then she tied the little horse to a tree and went over to help the little man, who stretched out his hands to her for assistance.

"With her help he raised himself out of the water, but he was dripping wet and his clothes were all covered with mud.

"'Thank you! thank you! my good little girl;' saying which he mounted his horse.

"'Where is your whip?' said Martha, looking around for it.

"'That is gone,' said the little gray man. 'It was made of sugar, and it fell into the water and melted; and I'll tell you something else: I have a little house made of cream candy, with a roof of taffy, and as you are a good little girl, you may come and visit it, and eat as many goodies as you wish.'

"Martha laughed for joy and said, 'Where is your house? Can I find it?'

"'May we come, too?' said Frederick, Julia, and Joseph.

"'You!' said the little gray man; 'you naughty children! You did not help me, but threw stones at me, and now you have the impudence to ask me that!'

"Martha wanted to intercede for her brothers and sister, but the little gray man looked sternly at her, and said, 'Be quiet; I will not have anything to do with such rude children. You alone shall come. My house is in yonder forest; go to the entrance and call out, 'Little gray man! little gray man!' and then I'll come out of the bushes.

"'And now, farewell! Come to morrow, and you shall see how sweet and beautiful my house is;' whereupon the little gray man galloped away.

"When he was gone, the other children cried and said, 'We will go with you; we shall see if mother will let you go without us.'

"'Oh,' said Martha, 'I'd be glad to take you with me. It is not my fault; why did you act so toward the poor little man? I felt very sorry for him.'

"Joseph laughed and said, 'You felt sorry for the little rat! Oh, how funny he did look, floundering about in the water!'

"When the children went home and told all to their mother, she was much displeased with the behavior of Joseph, Frederick, and Julia, and said that she wished the little gray man had not lost his whip, but had used it on them, as they richly deserved. 'My little Martha,' said she, 'may go and visit him to-morrow, but you shall stay at home.'

"The children began to cry, and, on the following day, they begged of Martha to ask their mother to let them go with her. After much coaxing from Martha, the mother finally consented.

"'But I fear he will not care to see you coming to visit him, since you were so impolite and heartless,' said she.

"Then the children went out all together. Julia, Frederick, and Joseph each carried a basket, 'for we shall bring lots of candy home,' said they. Martha did not take a basket along, for she thought it would not look well—that it might seem greedy.

"When they arrived at the gate, they were all a little tired, but Martha cried out, 'Little gray man! little gray man!' and instantly he came out from behind some bushes; but when he saw the naughty children he became very angry.

"'Wait!' said he, 'I'll make you remember me,' and, quick as a wink, he broke some switches from the bushes, and lashed them right and left, so that the children ran home crying and screaming. But Martha stood still, frightened and crying, till the little gray man came back and shook hands with her.

"'Don't cry, little Martha; your sister and brothers must learn to behave, for ill-mannered children grow to be ill mannered men and women. Come, now, with me, Martha.'

"The little gray man led Martha farther and farther into the forest, until they came to a beautiful little castle. Martha was astonished, and trembled with joy. The walls were made of cream candy, the doors of chocolate, the windows of transparent rock candy, and the door-steps and window-frames of citron.

"When Martha stepped into the house, she said, 'How soft the floor is.'

"'Yes,' said the little man, 'the floor is carpeted with gingerbread. Look at everything, and you shall take home as much as you want of the nicest things in the house."

"Martha was overjoyed; she had never seen such things before. The rooms were lined with candy colored green, yellow, red, and blue, bordered with beautiful flowers wrought in sparkling candy-drops. The chairs, tables, and sofas were made of chocolate.

"'Oh,' said Martha, 'what a beautiful house! Everything is made of something to eat. I wish I had such a house!'

"The little gray man then took a little chocolate table and put plates of all kinds of nice things on it. There were caramels, and gum-drops, and cocoanut-candy, and fig-paste, and butter-scotch, and sugar-almonds, and peppermint-drops.

"He told the little girl to eat, he sitting opposite her, and enjoying her delight. He gave her the nicest of everything. 'You must eat them for I cannot bite,' said he.

"Martha looked at him and asked, 'Where are your teeth gone?'

"'Ah,' said the little man, 'I ate too much candy, and they rotted and fell out.'

"Martha put down her sugar-plums on her plate.

"'Will you not eat them?' asked the little man.

"'No,' said Martha, 'I would rather have my teeth.'

"He laughed and said, 'You are a sensible little girl. I know why your mother loves you.'

"When Martha was going, she thanked him for the pleasure she had enjoyed.

"'Do you make the candy yourself?'

"'No,' said he, 'but you may take home some of the nicest for yourself and your mother. I will get my carriage and take you home;' whereupon he ordered his span of gray horses and his gray carriage, and filled it with candy, sugar plums, and confectionary of all kinds, and left only two little places for himself and Martha.

"When they arrived at Martha's home, all the luscious delicacies were unpacked. The little gray man then said good-bye, lifted his little hat and drove off. When the rest of the children saw the sweets, they jumped for joy.

"'Take it all, dear mother, and give it to the children,' said Martha. And their mother shared the sweetmeats among them.

"Joseph, Julia, and Frederick then laughed at Martha, and put the dainties into their mouths to eat them; but as fast as they put them into their mouths, the pieces of candy turned into little stones. But it was no more than a just punishment to the naughty children for their bad conduct."

"Uncle," said Christian, "that is a very pretty story; did you ever see that house?"

"I was there once," said the uncle, "and this is what I got from the little gray man." So saying he took out of his pocket a great package of mixed candies and divided it between the children, which pleased them exceedingly.

Resting her head on her uncle's knee, Bertha asked, "Where is that house, uncle? Shall we ever see it? Is this a true story?"

The uncle laughed and said, "I fear you will never get to that castle, dear little heart, to know whether this is a fable or a true story. But if you always take good things, believing them to be good really and truly, you will never find them turn to stone in your mouth."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Romance in Real Life.

There is an old gentleman accompanied by a ten year-old child, his daughter, living in a tent near the Colorado Central Depot. This is rather severe weather for "camping out," but it seems that this aged fellow and child are reduced to this extremity and from circumstances which would naturally appeal to the sympathies of the public.

The man's name is Amos McPeck, and he is from Fort Collins, where he has resided for about two years. In 1874 he lost his wife at Topeka, Kan., and leaving his two daughters, Orpha and Florence, aged respectively eleven and five years, in the care of a woman named Mary Elkins, went to Great Bend, Kan., to work. While he was here, perhaps six weeks after leaving Topeka, Mr. McPeck learned that the woman with whom he had left his children had moved away, taking with her young Florence and leaving the elder girl with friends. This was in June, 1875. It was two years from that time before he succeeded in finding his child, and several months thereafter before he regained her. Being a poor man of no trade or profession, his search was prosecuted under the greatest difficulties. It would sometimes require of him two months' labor to gain funds with which to visit a certain place where he hoped to gain information. He finally, after visiting places in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, learned that his daughter was in California, and succeeded in reaching Cheyenne on his way west, where he was obliged by poverty and prostration to give up the pursuit. He went to Fort Collins, and there, through the Masons, continued his search by letter and ultimately found the lost daughter to be at Bell's Ridge, Cal. Thither the father went and did get his child and returned to Fort Collins.

But the anxiety and strain upon his physical and mental system had been so great that for months after he was unable to do any work. He is somewhat recovered, however, and visits Denver in the hope that he can by some means have a history of his experience in seeking his child, and that of his child while away from the father, written in attractive shape and printed, and by the sales of this earn a livelihood.

Preferring My Lord E.

The late counsellor E——, chairman of the quarter sessions for Dublin, was so remarkable for his lenity to female culprits that a woman was seldom convicted when he presided. On one occasion, when this humane barrister was in the chair, a prim-looking woman was put to the bar of the commissions court, at which presided the equally humane, though perhaps not so gallant, Baron S——. She was indicted for uttering forged bank notes. According to the usual form of law, the clerk of the crown asked the prisoner if she was ready to take her trial.

With becoming disdain, she answered, "No!"

She was told by the clerk she must give her reasons why. As if scorning to hold conversation with the fellow, she thus addressed his lordship:

"My Lord, I won't be tried here at all. I'll be tried by my Lord E——."

The simplicity of the woman, coupled with the well-known character of Lord E——, caused a roar of laughter in the court, which even the bench could not resist. Baron S——, with his usual mildness, was about to explain the impossibility of her being tried by the popular judge, and said:

"He can't try you—" when the woman stopped him short, and with an inimitable sneer, exclaimed:

"Can't try me! I beg your pardon, my Lord, he tried me *twice* before."

She was tried, however, and for the third time acquitted.—*London News.*

The liberals gained a victory over the home rulers at the elections at Droghedra.

MICHIGAN.

Jackson proposes to enlarge its city cemetery.

Wheat is being shipped from Jackson to Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Balston, of Nashville, owns a cat which is 26 years old.

An employment bureau has been opened at Jackson by the Y. M. C. A.

And now there is talk of a paper mill being established at Dimondale.

Some daring and annoying burglaries have recently occurred at Lapeer.

The proposed street railway from Battle Creek to Goguac lake will cost $8,000.

Rev. Mr. Ketchum, of Augusta, has been the willing victim of a $70 donation visit.

Sweets to the sweet: A confectionery factory is about to be established at Lowell.

The farmers near Marcellus have begun plowing for their spring sowing and planting.

F. W. Johnson, a Ypsilanti druggist, has made an assignment, and his stock will be sold at auction.

O, Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou, Romeo? *Ans.* Got left on the Macomb county seat question.

There are now strong indications that the new school for the blind may not be located at Vassar after all.

It cost $965.30 to get a satisfactory jury to try the Witbiam murder case at Flint—*i.e.* a jury that hadn't read much of late.

Rowland E. Trowbridge, of Birmingham, Oakland county, has been confirmed by the senate as commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mrs. Lillie Walker of Ionia, having been deserted by her husband, and being about to become a mother, attempted to commit suicide last week.

Owen Dawdle, of Bay City, sallied out to have some fun a few nights ago. He got it—returning home badly pounded and with one leg broken.

At Oxford they are so pointed about their remarks in temperance meetings that a suit for slander has already ensued, with the campaign still open.

A tall schoolmarm down in Barry county is accused of slinging her foot over the heads of the scholars when she desires to scare them. The scare works well.

The chaplain of the state prison is holding daily prayer meetings in that institution, with about 400 regular attendants, every one of whom is under conviction.

Julia Kelly, of Lee township, Calhoun county, sues a district school board for damages for being expelled from school. She was expelled for discourtesy to the teacher.

The students of the university are to have another college paper to be known as the Bulletin. It will be particularly devoted to the Y. M. C. A. and to the temperance cause.

The yarn in certain Wayne county weekly papers about the alleged orgies of certain young men belonging to a "green ribbon club" at Wayne, calls forth the sharpest kind of a denial.

A Flint man, who signs himself "Layman," pleads for the election of Rev. J. S. Swartz, now presiding elder of the Methodist church in this state, to one of the vacant bishoprics of that denomination.

A writer on the Clinton News has figured that the world is going sunwards at the rate of 26,000 feet per day which act count for the present open winter, and is soon to give the earth an awful roasting.

The Grand Haven fishing boat believed to have been lost came into port a few hours after she had been practically given up. She had been dismasted and her crew had labored at the oars for twenty-four hours in the fog.

Robert Millman, of Marcellus, has sold his market business and goes to be a granger. T. J. Freed, of the same place, removes his cigar-making business to Marshall, and joins issue with a brother there in the same business.

The misunderstanding between Rev. Patrick Duhig, of Chelsea, and his flock, has resulted in a verdict against the priest. The ground-work of the case was $50 worth of dirt, which he claimed should be given to the church without money and without price.

The Allegan Journal is now trying to kill off Gen. McCreery's gubernatorial chances by asserting that he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1866 to form a new party called the National Union party, at which one Andy Johnson was indorsed.

Bay City people, with the true idea of what makes a town prosperous, have again set to work in a brave attempt to solve the question of bad roads vs. good roads, and a committee has been appointed to solicit stock for a stone road company, the road to run toward Midland, etc.

The Livingston county body snatching case was postponed a week or two in order to given an Ann Arbor university professor time in which to make up his mind just what he ought to swear to in cases of this kind, wherein he may be called upon to divulge the names of "supply agents" who furnish "subjects" for the college dissecting tables.

William Addis, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Grand Rapids, has recently been granted a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her adulterous conduct with his employes. This affair has kicked up a tremendous social sensation in the Valley City, and the blow has fallen like a thunderbolt on the family, who occupy a high social position. Mr. and Mrs. Addis have several daughters.

One of the big guns in the negro settlements in Cass county was a dark complexioned man named John C. Early, who was respected and trusted by all who knew him, white or black. Some of them trusted him freely and are now "out" various sums. Major Smith, of Cassopolis, being reported as having been stuck for about $8,000. The Early bird who was trusted is now flitting in another clime, it is feared.

Personality in Homes.

Pretty things are better than ugly ones, and every home should call out the taste, the thought, and the love of the beautiful, in its inmates. The becoming and the suitable are no longer of less esteem than the "stylish;" and homes are fitting up everywhere in flagrant but triumphant disregard of the edicts of Mrs. Grundy and the house milliners of all degrees.

The idea is boldly advanced in many quarters, that the prime object of a chair, for example, is to support one with as much comfort, and in as near an approach to positive luxury as the brains of the maker and the knowledge and sense of the owner can devise. In fifty years from now the slimpsy, narrow, upright, uncomfortable, be-carved and bedizened chairs, designed chiefly for ornament,—and failing in that—will be seen only in cabinets of curiosities.

The disease that prevailed some years ago, which might be called "matching" on the brain, is now of a much milder type, where it exists at all. The tables furnished, or ready to be,—with two or three hundred pieces, all just alike in color and ornamentation, the rooms in one color throughout, and the general antipathy to contrasts and hostility to nature, are now the exceptions rather than the rule. Such a thing as the personality in a house has come to be recognized, and have a chance to express itself. The traveling foreigner cannot now truthfully say that the Americans in cities all live in houses planned just alike, and furnished by rival upholsterers in so nearly the same fashion, that Jones cannot always be sure whether he is in his own house or in Smith's of the next block.

The adornments in plainer houses in the homes of the great middle class, show the same progress in the path of liberty. The still, shut-up, sepulchral "parlors" are growing beautifully less. Open fires are restored as luxuries that are above necessities. Carpets in soft tertiary tints, and rich in their simplicity, take the place of the bouquet-spangled horrors of others days. Furniture for use and for comfort, instead of show, is in demand. The serviceable but unlovely plain white table-service is reinforced, if not supplanted by the pretty colored ware in artistic shapes and lovely designs. It is no longer "the thing" to have one's table furnished just like the neighbors.' Heliotypes, steel engravings, photographs, and water-colors are crowding from the walls the garish cheap splendors of the old-style pictures. In a word, the American people, in spite of the eminent Englishman's recent dictum to the contrary, are rapidly learning to know beauty when they see it,—to have a taste and standard of their own,—to prefer the real and the comfortable to sham and show. The advance toward giving the personality a chance to express itself in the home is an encouraging sign of the times.

Inequality.

Inequality appears to be the divine order; it always has existed; undoubtedly it will continue; all our theories and prior speculations will not change the nature of things. Even inequality of condition is the basis of progress, the incentive to exertion. If to-day we could make every man white, every woman as like man as nature permits, give to every human being the same opportunity of education and divide equally among all the accumulated wealth of the world, to-morrow differences, unequal possession and differentiation would begin again. We are attempting the generation of society by a misleading phase; we are wasting our time with a theory that does not fit the facts. There is an equality, but it is not of outward show; it is independent of condition; it does not destroy property, nor ignore the difference of sex, nor obliterate race traits. It is the equality of men before God; of men before the law; it is the equal honor of all honorable labor. No more pernicious notion ever obtained lodgment in society than the common one that to "rise in the world" is necessarily to change the condition." Let there be content with condition; discontent with individual ignorance and imperfection. "We want," says Emerson, "not a farmer, but a man on a farm." What a mischevious idea is that which has grown, even in the United States, that manual labor is discreditable! There is surely some defect in the theory of equality in our society which makes domestic service to be shunned as a disgrace. It would be considered a humorous suggestion to advocate inequality as a theory or as a working dogma. Let us recognize it, however, as a fact, and shape the efforts for the improvement of the race in accordance with it, encouraging it in some directions, restraining it from injustice in others. Working by this recognition, we shall save the race from many failures and bitter disappointments, and spare the world the spectacle of republics ending in despotism and experiments in government ending in anarchy.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Value of Bees.

A German society publishes the following highly interesting statistical data referring to the indirect utility of bees: "It has ever been one of the objects of all agricultural societies to prove the great importance of bees to agriculture generally. It appears that the society named possesses 17,000 hives, from each of which 10,000 bees fly out daily, which represent a total of 170,000 of bees. If we suppose that each bee undertakes but four journeys per day, and this takes place only on 100 days out of the 365, then we obtain a yearly total of 6,800,000,000 of bee journeys. It is too much to suppose that fifty flowers are visited on each journey, and we are certainly justified in supposing that five out of these fifty are fertilized; then we get a grand total of 340,000,000 of fertilized flowers per year. Let the value of fertilizing 5,000 blossoms be but one pfenning (or 500,000 for 25 cents), then the work done by bees of the society represents a value of 68,000,000 pfennings, or $170,000. It results from these calculations that each hive benefits agriculture to the amount of $10 annually, a value hitherto totally overlooked." The fertilization of plants by the bees presents a very interesting field for study. But for the oft-repeated visits of bees myriads of beautiful flowers would in a short time cease to bloom—aye, and cease to live also! Many plants absolutely require the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen-masses, and thus to fertilize them. Hence, Darwin wisely remarks, when speaking of clover and heartsease: "No bees, no seed, no increase of the flower. The more visits from the bees, the more seeds from the flowers, the more flowers from the seed." Darwin mentions the following experiment: "Twenty head of white clover, visited by bees, produced 2,900 seeds, while twenty head so protected that bees could not visit them produced not one seed." Thus is wisdom displayed by nature on every hand. Nothing is created in vain; each has its proper spere, and each its appropriate work to perform.

Gladstone on Skepticism.

Mr. Gladstone, England's great ex-secretary of state, was recently clothed with the power of lord rector of Glasgow University, when he delivered an able address. One of the most interesting parts of this address is that in which he deals stalwart blows at the prevalent skepticism of the times. Here are two or three sentences; "Depend upon it, gentlemen, those who boast or think that the intellectual battle against Christianity has been fought and won are reckoning without their host. Christianity even in its sadly imperfect development is, as a matter of fact, at the head of the world. As the first existing power it rules the world." Referring to the necessity of repelling attacks upon Christianity, he said: "No defense is to be found in timidity, but much defense is to be found in circumspection. What we have most to complain of is a perceptible rapidity of question, trial and summary condemnation, which is as far removed from reason as is the grossest of the superstitions it condemns. There is a kind of steeple-chase philosophy in vogue; sometimes it is specialism that assumes the honors of universal knowledge and makes short cuts to its conclusion. Sometimes that knowledge of external nature is, by by one of the strongest solecisms, thought to convey a supreme capacity for judging questions which belong entirely to the sphere of moral action and moral needs." "Meet skepticism with skepticism—a wanton skepticism with skepticism more legitimate. Put it on trial. Allow none of its assumptions. Compel it to explain its formula. Do not let it move a step except with proof in his hand. Bring it front to front with history. Even demand that it shall show the positive elements with which it proposes to replace the mainstays it seems bent on withdrawing from the fabric of modern society."

Wild Geese in California.

The Chico (Cal.) *Record* says that two men hired to hunt wild geese on the ranch of Mr. Moulton, at Butte creek, made for the season haul the extraordinary count of 7,800 birds. They saved about 800 pounds of feathers and fried out the oil. It was no uncommon thing for thirty-five birds to be brought down at a double shot.

HOUSE FARM AND GARDEN.

Gold lace may be cleaned by rubbing it with a soft brush dipped in roche-alum, burnt, and sifted to a very fine powder.

Cold boiled potatoes used as soap will keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

The earthy mold should never be washed from potatoes, carrots or roots until immediately before they are to be cooked.

FOR STARCHING LINEN.—Use one teaspoonful of powdered borax to one quart of boiling starch; it will improve the stiffness and gloss.

IRISH MOSS JELLY.—Insert half an ounce of Irish moss into a pint and a half of fresh milk; boil down to a pint; then strain and add sufficient sugar and juice of a lemon to give it an agreeable flavor.

As a protection against phylloxera, European vine-growers are advised by Dr. Blankenhorn to propagate new vines from the seeds of the grape. He finds that the continuous propagation from cuttings has undermined the constitution of the vine.

American merinos are looking up again. For instance, it is reported that during the eight months ending September 1, 1879, there were shipped from Middlebury, Vt., twenty-five car loads of sheep for breeding. The car loads averaged 100 sheep each. Six loads went to Ohio and seven to Texas.

A lump of fresh quicklime the size of a walnut dropped into a pint of water and allowed to stand all night, the water being then poured off from the sediment and mixed with a quarter of a pint of the best vinegar, forms the best wash for scurf in the head. It is to be applied to the roots of the hair.

A tablespoonful of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linens from spotting if stirrid into the first water in which they are washed. It will also prevent the colors running in washing black or colored cambrics or muslins, and the water is not injured by it, but is just as soft as before the pepper was put in.

CALVES BRAINS.—Calves brains are a great delicacy and may be thus prepared: Soak them in water till all the blood is removed, dry and fry them in butter. Garnish with parsley and serve. Or, after soaking them, boil in milk for twenty minutes, then drain them from the milk and put them in vinegar for three or four hours. Calves brains are said be good food for writing folks.

STEWED OYSTERS—Put a quart of oysters to heat in their own liquors. When the edges begin to ruffle shift them without delay into a hot dish, and add to them a tablespoonful of butter cut into small bits. To the liquor, in the saucepan, put a teacupful of hot cream or rich milk, and season to taste with salt and white or cayenne peper; let come to a boil, skim, and turn over the oysters. Serve immediately.

Mr. Peterson, editor of the *Milch Zeitung*, in his report on the exhibition of dairy products in London, last fall, refers in glowing terms to the growing importance of German dairy products in the English markets. The Germans are likely to be hard to beat in this line, and the great increase in their exports of late years is a good proof of their industry and perseverance in improving the quality of their butter and cheese.

TO WASH WOOL.—Have an abundance of hot water in which borax was dissolved, and soap without a bit of rosin in it, as rosin always hardens the fiber of the wool. Put the suds into the washer or pounding barrel, and then put in the blankets; after all the dirt has been removed, wring through the wringer, then put them into a tub of scalding hot water with a little blueing it it Wring from this, and hang at once in the open air to dry.

LAMB.—Lamb should be eaten very fresh. If the vein in the neck is any other color than blue the flesh is stale. The forequarter is considered the best part of the lamb. It should be larded slightly, covered with buttered paper and roasted or baked. When done remove the paper, sprinkle on salt, pepper and chopped parsley, serve with mint sauce. A forequarter weighing from nine to eleven pounds will require for baking about two hours.

The production of cider in France attains the very respectable annual value of $20,000,000. Much stress is being laid upon the importance of improving the quality as a substitute for the failing supply of wine, and also as an article for export. Consignments of cider from France to South America have been made with profit, the article arriving in good condition, and finding a ready sale. Does this not suggest an opportunity for our American farmers?

WILL POULTRY PAY?—The question, "Will poultry farming pay?" is being asked more than ever this winter—and, everything taken into consideration, it is rather a hard one to answer. If the person wishing to engage in keeping poultry on an extensive scale—intending thereby to make a living or something more—has a natural tendency towards such business, my answer would be yes. But let no one without experience in keeping poultry imagine for a moment that it is all sunshine and pleasure in managing a poultry farm. I know of no business that demands more close attention, even to the minutest detail. My advice would be to start with comparatively a small number—say 100—and see how you get on with that number, and as your experience grows, so let your flock increase. Your buildings need not be expensive, but they must be comfortable and roomy. My own plan was to fence in ten acres with a fence five feet high—rough pickets. My houses are scattered around on this patch so that each flock is comparatively by itself—all the yards that I have are for my little chicks, which as fast as possible are marketed early for broilers, saving the best early pullets to replace half of the old stock each year. These pullets are turned into the ten acre inclosure as soon as they are old enough to determine whether they are fit to be saved. About 500 hens can be handily (and I find successfully) kept on this amount of ground. From this number of hens one should average about 4,000 chicks each year. Allow the hens to set as soon after January 1st as they desire, and never let them after June 1st. Late chickens are "no good" as a rule.—J. H. W., in *Prairie Farmer.*

A Mixed-up Mess.

A lady well known in the fashionable society of Vienna pined to go to a fancy ball, which is the Viennese representative of the Parisian Mabille. At last she found a confidential connection of her husband's family, whom she persuaded to take her to the ball in domino; but with all her disguise she refused to lay aside, for the time, her wedding ring, which she held to be the talisman of her good luck, not to be parted with for a moment. It was a peculiarly cut ring, set with seven beautiful diamonds, which some mask admired even more than the wearers adorable eyes, and when he was comparing them in a complimentary speech to the lady, which she endured with a frolicksome spirit natural in disguised domino, the ring disappeared. The lady was frantic with fright and her escort with fear that her husband would shoot him if he discovered the escapade; and so a *fac simile* ring was made, and the lady fondly thought that she was safe, when suddenly a detective appeared with the real ring. This story being related by a Bohemian of the press, there at once ensued a complicated situation. A pawnbroker came for the price of the ring, and the husband of the lady arrived to whip the man who took her to the ball; the wife of the escort of the lady came to have a divorce on account of jealousy, and the owner of the newly found ring wrote to the Bohemian narrator to come and explain, and a poor actor being mistaken for him, was badly pummeled, and sued the husband of the ring owner. So the net result of the frolic was three men were beaten, one couple divorced, all parties involved in a scandal, and last but not least, the Bohemian discovered to be an old enemy of the government. He lies in a Vienna prison, wishing he had never told the truth in a newspaper.

How Martin Luther Was Cured.

Ordinarily the great reformer Luther was less liable to doubts and gloom of spirit than his friend Melancthon. But he was a man of terrible impetuosity; and when he did fall into a fit of darkness he drove all before him.

At one time, when danger threatened, and nothing seemed to prosper in the mighty work he was doing, he became so despondent that his friends were alarmed. He did not sit and mope as other men do when they are melancholy, for Luther was not one of the silent kind.

It was this fact that made his mood dreadful. He was like a strong steed running with a broken rein. His strange actions and bitter words led some to fear that his great labors and burdens had shaken his reason.

His fellow-reformers and his best friends (some of them rich and powerful ones) shook their heads and said, "We must get Doctor Martin out of the way. He needs rest. Who knows but he'll say or do something to wreck the whole cause?

This time, however, they were puzzled to know how to manage it. Once they shut him up a year in Wartburg Castle to save his own life. It seemed absurd enough to think of shutting up Luther to save reformation. But they must do something. It was hardly safe now, as it usually had been, to let him alone till his grand faith worked itself out of its eclipse.

Finally they concluded to try a method common among the old prophets, who often taught and rebuked great men by enigmas and parables. Luther's wife, the good and gentle Catherine Bora, was taken into confidence, and her love and solicitude for him made her, no doubt, the best person who could have been chosen to administer medicine to the gloomy man's mind.

The next time Luther went to his house he found it silent. To miss his welcome at the door was a surprise to him, and changed the current of his thoughts a little. Men in sour humors will say there is nothing bright, but they never like to be taken at their word.

He went through the rooms seeing no one, till he reached the parlor, and there his wife sat in deep mourning, and weeping as if her heart would break.

"Why, Kate, what is the matter?" asked Luther, now thoroughly startled.

No answer but sobs and tears.

"Is the baby dead?" thinking of his youngest child, who had been ailing.

"No—worse than that—a great deal worse—I thought you knew," and then a fresh burst of tears.

"Kate—wife! what in the world can you mean? Tell me quick!" exclaimed the astonished reformer,

"O husband, hasn't the awful news reached you? Haven't you heard that our heavenly Father is dead, and His cause in the world has all gone to ruin?"

The horrified expression on Luther' face changed at once. He stood a moment looking at his wife, and he began to shake with laughter. He laughed as loud, and as long, and as heartily, as he had ever laughed in his life—and that is saying much, for naturally Martin was a very merry-hearted man.

"Ah, Kate, Kate, my good wife," he said presently. "I read your riddle. God is not dead but I have acted as though He were. You have taught me a good lesson."

And Martin Luther never forgot the lesson his wife taught him, when she showed him his black fancies in their own absurd funeral dress.

Dancing.

Boys, don't go to places where your feet are taught more than your minds, for you will rue it one day. The way dances are conducted now-a days they are sinks of depravity sufficient to curse a nation. I have yet to find that there is any good about them. They neither tend to give relaxation to the exhausted body nor to the care-worn mind; they do not implant in the soul one single virtuous sentiment; they do not strengthen in any mind the virtuous teachings of home, but everywhere are found to be prolific cause of corruption and death. Could all those who are ruined every year in large cities, by this vicious amusement, be brought together, what a spectacle would be presented? Men who are now apologizing for the vice would stand aghast. Parents who are sending their children to these sinks of corruption would as soon send them into a nest of vipers. Young men who are bartering their souls away for the miserable mirth, would fly from it as from the door of hell.

The broken down tradesman, the ruined mechanic, the once studious lawyer, would appear before us, limping from the midnight carousal, to bear witness to the damning influence of this school of infamy. Once respected, once prosperous in life, once beating with high hopes; now tossed by passion and driven by the storms of vice.

Females would come, daughters and sisters, whom awhile since suspicion dare not touch, and on whose check the blush of shame had never been seen, now wearing vice like a garment; every feature distorted, every sign of innocence blotted out, every trace of virtue gone. This is no tale of fancy. You have only to look around you to have it painfully confirmed. And I would advise all those who are in the habit of going to the regular weekly or nightly revel, to attend literary societies and spelling schools, and try to improve their hearts and minds.

A Beautiful Story.

Coleridge relates a story to this effect: Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest.

Gold being offered him, he refused it, saying that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

"Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleaseth thee."

During this interview with the African chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgement. The dispute was this:

The one had bought a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive anything, stating that he sold the ground with what it might be found to contain, apparent or concealed.

Said the chief, looking at the one, "You have a son;" and to the other, "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure be given them as a dowry."

Alexander was astonished.

"And what,' said the chief, "would have been the decission in your country?"

We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the king's use.

"And does the sun shine in your country; does the rain fall there; are there cattle which feed upon the herbs and green grass?" asked the chief.

"Certainly," said Alexander.

"Ah," said the chief, "it is for the sake of those innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall and the green grass to grow in your country."

The recent heavy rain has caused another boom in the Kentucky river.

Tongues.

Well, children, I have told you a great many stories, and now I want you to have patience with me while I preach you a little sermon, and that word "tongue" is to be the text. You see, our minister preached to us on this subject yesterday, and I wished you could all have heard him, but as that could not be, I want to tell you some things that he said and some that the Bible says about tongues. And now I will tell you why I want to write about this. 1st. It is because of the power the tongue has for good for evil and 2d, because of the power of habit. If the boys and girls learn early to use their tongues aright, they will be a source of happiness and good, but if they form the habit of saying untruthful, unkind, or bitter things, how much misery they may cause! It is so easy to do wrong that we often fall into it from mere thoughtlessness, and if I can get the children to think about it and see what the Bible says, perhaps it will lead some of them to try and keep their tongues.

We have a Latin phrase, lapsus linguæ, which means "a slip of the tongue" and once a man who understood Latin had some friend to dine with him, and as the servant was bringing a boiled tongue to the table it slipped from the plate to the floor. The servant was frightened but the host said, "Never mind, it is only a lapsus linguæ." At this all the guests laughed. There was one man at the table who did not understand Latin, but he thought it was a fine thing to make the guests laugh, and so the first time he had company he told the servant to drop the meat, which happened to be a leg of mutton, and when he did so, he said, "It is only a lapsus linguæ." But no one laughed. So you see that it is not best for any one to try to speak in a language which he does not understand.

But now let us see what kind of tongues the Bible tells about, for it speaks of many kinds. We may divide all, however, into two—good and bad. But how shall we tell them apart? By their fruits. If any of you boys should go to a new farm in autumn and the owner should say, "go in the orchard and get some apples," and you found one tree with great mellow, juicy, fine flavored apples, and another with little green, sour, knotty ones, you would say that one was a good tree and the other was a bad one. Now let us look in our Bibles and see what kinds of tongues are bad ones. We find that the back-biting, the crafty, the proud and the lying tongues are spoken of as bad. Then these wicked tongues are compared to a sword, to a sharp arrow, a devouring fire, an unruly member, a deadly poison, a world of iniquity, and it is said of it that it defiles and that no man can tame it.

Now let us turn to a pleasanter picture and see what is said of a good tongue. The tongue of the just is compared to choice silver, that of the wise is said to be health. A wholesome tongue is called a tree of life. Let us look at that word wholesome a little. Suppose some one living on the border of a swamp, and at night when the sun goes down the poison vapor called miasma steals out and creeps up, bringing fever and death to those who live near. But people have found out that a certain kind of tree, with large leaves, if planted thickly around the dwellings, will absorb the poisonous gases and render the air wholesome. Is not that a real tree of life?

Next we read of a soft tongue that breaketh the bone. I think this means the same as "the soft answer that turneth away wrath." Solomon in the 31st chapter of proverbs, when describing the virtuous woman, says of her, "She openeth her mouth in wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness." Perhaps the children begin to think I am making a long sermon from a short text, and so I will stop by saying that if we begin right it will be easier to keep our tongues right than to get them right if they once go wrong. It is easy to keep a colt in a pasture with a good fence, if he has never got out, but after he has been out a few times he learns to get over the fence, so that it is sometimes impossible to keep him in. How much better that you keep your tongues from swearing and evil speaking, than that you should have to cure them of the habit. David prayed, "Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight," and we too need to ask for help that we may keep our tongues.—*Uncle Frank in Ohio Farmer.*

Sandwich Islands.

The corner stone of a new royal palace at Honolulu was laid on the 1st. His excellency John M. Kapena delivered a historical address. In speaking of the changes of the last few years in the Sandwich Islands, he said: 'In the year 1853 the total value of all our exports amounted to the sum of $148,685 76; and in the year 1878 the value of our exports reached the sum of $3,247,879.49. Not only this, but we must consider the wages earned by the people. Formerly 25 cents per diem was considered high wages for a laborer, but now he demands as high as $2 for a single day's work. It is not, however, in this city alone that we find evidences of the changed condition of the people and the country. Let us turn our eyes to the Windward Islands and examine their condition. A hundred years ago those islands were noted as being the theaters of war for their fearless

OHIO NEWS.

Wellsville has a gas war.

Crestline owes $73,000 for water works

Dayton's water supply is unequal to the demand.

Salem and two other towns in Ohio are out of debt.

The coal and iron trade at Youngstown is very brisk.

Neidig, the alleged Canton forger, has been discharged.

Judge Wm. Lang is writing a history of Seneca county.

Mrs Elizabeth Vergon died at Delaware, aged 84 years.

The new Brighton water works are now in fine running order.

A new schooner of 50,000 bushels capacity is to be built at Toledo.

Wm. Steen of Carroll county, has been found guilty of highway robbery.

An effort is being made to start a lodge of Knights of Pythias at Columbiana.

The Miami Valley railroad will be offered for sale at Marion on the 20th of March.

The iron corporations of Youngstown pay out $94,200 every two weeks to their employes.

The February pay roll of the public school teachers of Cleveland amounts to over $.7,000.

Walter Charleton was killed by the cars, near Greenfield, by jumping from a train while in motion.

Malcolm Mook, embezzler, has been sentenced to the penitentiary from Fremont for one year.

Harry Stigmyer, of Bloomville, Seneca county, was killed by the limb of a falling tree Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller died at Somerset, aged eighty-three. She has resided at Somerset since 1816.

James Rider, a young attorney of Cleveland, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling fifty dollars.

Mrs Jennie Brown, of Blanchester, has obtained a verdict of $900 against a saloonkeeper, under the Adair law.

Mrs Mary Ann Dicinkson, an inmate of the Athens asylum, committed suicide by strangling herself with a strip of blanket.

Samuel B. Foster, editor of the Record, Dayton, was assaulted in his office by one Jake Ritty. Nothing serious was the result.

The commissioners have granted the council of Hanover the privilege of extending the corporation limits of their village.

Limestone in the Mahoning Valley has advanced 25 cents, and there is a fair prospect for another advance in the near future.

Frank Murphy, of Attica, Seneca county, had a difficulty with his step son, L. Sampsel, in which the latter was shot in the arm.

A little child of Mrs. Beckel, of Piqua, got hold of a bottle of laudanum the other day and drank it, causing death in a few hours.

A complimentary dinner was given Capt. F. H. Mason, of the Cleveland Leader, on the eve of his departure for Switzerland.

Longfellow's birthday anniversary was observed in the Cincinnati and Wooster public schools by reading from his works by the pupils.

An old crippled soldier of the rebellion, named W. C. Clark, living near the toll gate, Ashtabula township, died very suddenly of heart disease.

David McKillon, of Clark county has brought suit against the state Mutual Aid association to recover $5,000 insurance on the life of his brother.

Sixty-five citizens of Wellsville were last week called before the grand jury at New Lisbon, to tell what they know of liquor selling in that place.

Conrad Doll, of Akron, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy. It is claimed that he has a wife in Germany and another at his present place of residence.

Mr John G. Breslin, formerly state treasurer of Ohio, is now ticket agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, at Huntington, West Virginia, the western terminus.

The Toledo grand jury, it has leaked out, has indicted officer Pat Carew for compounding felony in connection with the Wallace diamonds at Cleveland, a few months ago.

The Conotton Valley narrow guage railroad is through to Canton now, but would seek an outlet to the lake via Alliance, if proper encouragement was given to the company by our citizens.

A Wellsville man, a few days since, received an anonymous letter threatening destruction of his property and personal violence—his alleged offense being the sending of names of witnesses to the grand jury in liquor cases.

A child was born at Medina, a few days ago, apparently strong and healthy, but strangely deficient. It has arms to the wrist but no hands; one perfect limb and foot, the other is perfect to the ankle, but there is no sign of a foot.

Some months ago several members of the family of W. H. Brown, surveyor of Hardin county, died very suddenly, all within a week, from an illness pronounced by the physicians as milk sickness. Mr Brown says those of the family who used milk and butter did not get sick, but says they had a strawberry patch that was for two years previous used for planting potatoes in, and he says they used paris green freely on it to vanquish the potato bug, and he says those of the family who ate freely of the berries died. His theory is that the Paris green was still in the ground, and that the death of his wife and two daughters, the last named aged respectively sixteen and eighteen, was caused through eating the berries.

Telephonic.

In the Massachusetts state senate a bill to incorporate the American Bell Telephone Company has passed the state senate and received favorable action on its first stage in the house. The capital is enormous for a state corporation, being $15,000,000. The telephonic business has developed marvelously. Within the year stock has been $6.00, and now is about $800. The company has now 8,500 shares of the capital stock, of par value of $100. It was privately marketed last summer, at $50 per share. Its principal assets then was the telephone patent for the United States, of A Graham Bell. The company had in use 30,000 telephones of its own manufacture, and has also 30,000 or 40,000 from Western Union offices, many of which will soon furnish no income as they are duplicates, and useless under the consolidation arrangement. At least 100,000 additional telephones will be put out the present year. The instruments are rented and not sold. The average royalty or rent paid to the company is about $5 a year per telephone, and a reduction is contemplated, if it will pay, by reason of the increased demand. This royalty varies, but it is calculated that $5 is the average paid the company. It the legislation desired cannot be obtained (which is improbable), it will be obtained in Connecticut or New York. It is proposed to make an entirely new company with a first issue of $5,000,000 stock, five or six shares of stocks in the new company to be given for each one of the old stock; extentions will be made in the future as found necessary. Local telephone exchange companies in New York, Philadelphia and other cities are organizations separate from the Bell Telephone company, but paying it the usual royalty upon each telephone in use. The company holds stock in these local companies and owns the Boston dispatch company, which it proposes to immediately dispose of at cost. At the beginning of 1879 the company had about 12,000 telephones in operation; a year after it had 50,000; a year hence it will have not less than 150,000, perhaps 200,000. One reason for the increase of capital is that the company has now liabilities of $1,500,000 cash for telephones and patents purchased. The company has already changed its telephones once, throwing away the old ones, costing $70,000, and hopes within three years to change again, furnishing the improved telephone. Experiments are going forward at the company's office all the time with a view to the perfection of the system, and the expenses for this purpose are large; $25,000 has been spent to find a system by which underground circuits could be worked to advantage, but the idea has been almost abandoned. There are about 300 stockholders in the company. The annual meeting occurs March 10, and changes in the management may occur. The company can be injured, as far as now seen, only by the Western Union breaking its contract and renewing the contest, or by rival patent interests. There are considerable short sales of stock, and wagers have been made on state street, one to three, that before the end of the second week in March the stock would sell for $250 per share.

Use of Paper.

A complete list of articles made of paper would be a very curious one, and almost every day it becomes more so, not only in this country, but also in Europe. For example, among the things exhibited at the late Berlin exposition, were paper buckets, "bronzes," urns, asphalt roofing, water cans, carpets, shirts, whole suits of clothes, jewelry, materials for garden walks, window curtains, lanterns, and pocket handkerchiefs. The most striking of the many objects exhibited in this material was, perhaps, a fine stove, with a cheerful fire burning in it. We have from time to time noted the announcements of newly invented car and carriage wheels, chimney pots, flour barrels, cottage walls, roofing tiles, and bricks and dies for stamping, all made of paper. "A material capable of so many uses, so very diversified in character, is obviously destined to play a very important part in our manufacturing future. Articles of this kind, which have just now perhaps the greatest interest, and which are among the latest novelties in this way, are paper "blankets." Attention has frequently been called to the value of ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute to bed-clothes, or, at least, as an addition for bed-clothes. The idea seems to have suggested the fabrication of "blankets" from this cheap material, and if all that is said of them is true, they ought to be extensively used. For the extremely indigent they should be a great boon, and it is in their favor, perhaps, that they can not, of course, be so durable as ordinary woolen or cotton goods. The bedding of many of the poor can not but be productive of much sickness and disease, and a very cheap material that will last only a comparatively short time must be better than durable articles that are rarely if ever washed. The value of an introduction of this kind for charitable purposes just at the commencement of what may possibly prove another long winter, may be considered to take these new blankets rather out of the ordinary list of goods on the market, and to justify a special reference to them." So says the *Illustrated Scientific News*. Among the many articles not mentioned in the above list are lead pencils made in Germany, in which paper is substituted for wood. The paper is steeped in an adhesive mixture and rolled around the core of lead to the required thickness. After drying it is colored and resembles an ordinary cedar pencil. The pencils sell in London to retailers at about 66 cents a gross.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Manners.

It is the existence of a traditional code of manners that makes social intercourse in France smooth and exhilarating, and its bright, polite, appreciative spirit is the result of training, not the mark of sincerity. Manners are catching. It has been noticed that English people are more genial on the continent than at home, and it is amusing to mark the thawing process going on. I remember during my stay at a French hotel watching the behavior of a British family at the diurnal gathering at the table d'hote, the gradual unbending of the carriage, the loosening of the locked tongue. A visitor at the hotel fell ill. The English family followed the example of the invalid and lent him books. Had this scene been in England these civilities might never have occurred; our insular phlegm might have withheld such expressions of sympathy from one not introduced. The unlucky side of the national trait is that it chills those who would fain work up against it and seek to establish a more genial and humane relationship between strangers; the notion that their politeness might be construed by the objects of it into an attempt to force themselves upon their acquaintance, and the rebuff this would inevitably meet, repels them. "I am fast becoming as rude as my neighbors. The next time I meet them I shall ignore them as if they were made of thin air!" exclaimed a high-spirited, thorough little lady, with Celtic blood in her veins, who, having paused once or twice on the stairs of the lodging-house to make room for another lady who also temporarily dwelt in this abode, the latter neither hastening her step nor bowing her head in acknowledgement of the civility.

If the manners of men are losing the courteous deference that should mark their demeanor toward women, it is, let us admit it, our fault. Women are a great civilizing agency of the world: and if we are indifferent to those "small, sweet courtesies," then the foundation head must dry up. There is a story told of General Lamoriciere, who, in the famous June days of 1848, was fired at. The shot missed, and the General drew his sword and turned on his would-be assassin, when, seeing it was a woman, he sheathed his sword and raised his hat. This story forcibly recurred to me the other day when in an art studio a young man entered and kept his hat on during the visit. He no doubt considered the young women assembled not of his set and therefore unworthy the homage of a bare head.

Stephen Thatcher, who died at New York, recently, was born in Wareham, Barnstable county, Mass., March 6th, 1781. He made powder and wire in Lee, Mass., until after the war of 1812, and then started the manufacture of paper there, being the first to engage in that business in that locality.

The *Post's* Berlin despatch announces that the electoral district of Glauchau and Meerane, in Saxony, has returned Herr Auer, a well known socialist, to the Reichstag. The socialists polled more votes than on previous occasions.

The grand jury of the New York court of general sessions has found another indictment against J. Lloyd Haigh, wire manufacturer of John street, for forgery.

English Manufactures.

We called attention the other day to the significant reports from the cotton markets of China, showing that the deterioration in cotton goods manufactured in England had caused an enormous falling off in the imports from that country into Chinese ports during the last five years, while the honestly made American goods, guiltless of sizing and clay, were rapidly gaining command of that market. The same story comes from Hindoostan. A recent number of *Friend of India*, an English journal published in India, states that while the trade of that country with other countries is rapidly increasing, it has as rapidly decreased with Great Britain. In 1867 the percentage of trade was 66.30 with the United Kingdom; in 1879 it had fallen to 56.25. This is attributed to the "heavy adulterations "and sizings of piece-goods of English cotton." The importations from the Mother Country (if youthful England can be called the mother of that very adult step-child, to India fell in 1879 over 200,000,000 yards from those of 1878. Another fact interesting to our cotton-growers is stated, that the outturn of cleaned cotton in India has decreased to 50 pounds per acre, while the average in the United States between the years 1869 and 1878 was 202 pounds.

The English press calls the attention of the people to this and other fallings off in the sources of national wealth. It is startling, indeed, to see to what small industries their attention is called, neglect of which has already produced serious effects. Nations, no more than individuals, can persistently waste pennies with impunity. The manufacture of Irish poplin, for example, a peculiar and beautiful textile fabric which was made exclusively in Ireland, has fallen off to such a degree that only 500 hands and 300 looms are now employed in making it in the whole Island. Mr. Gladstone, with that hard, practical sense which he applies to everyday matters, lectured the women of England sharply lately for suffering the production of "minor food supplies" to fall into desuetude. Women are no longer in England the butter and cheese makers, the bee and chicken raisers that they were a century ago. In consequence the whole of the coal which France inports from England is paid for in eggs, and American and Danish butter and cheese are rapidly gaining both the upper and lower levels of the market. The *Tribune* called the attention of our American dairymen and women to this fact two years ago. American butter, because of the quality in which it is thrown on the English markets, has undersold the English, but the Danish butter commands the highest prices. Dairy work in Denmark is a fine art. No country, not even one as big and rich as ours, can afford to neglect the smaller industries or to demoralize them with negligence and fraud, in details.

Vesuvius Booming.

A Naples dispatch announces that Vesuvius is again in eruption, and although any such announcement at this season is regarded as a possible advertisement for innkeepers, it seems in this instance to be a fact, having been telegraphed by a special correspondent to a London newspaper. The volcano is much more active recently than it used to be. There have been half a dozen or more eruptions in the past twenty-five years, the latest in 1876. In the days of ancient Rome, it seems to have been so very quiet that its volanic character was only inferred from its igneous rocks. The first recorded outbreak was in 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed. Since then there have been some sixty-five outbreaks, differing greatly in duration, force and fury. In 472, the ashes fell in Constantinople, and caused great alarm there. In 1538, the summit known as Monte Nuovo was forced up, in forty eight hours, to the height of 413 feet, with a circumference of 8 000 feet. In 1831, the villages at the base of the mountain were covered with lava, and torrents of boiling lava poured forth. In 1822, Vesuvius lost, by the fierceness of its eruption, 800 feet, nearly all of which has been restored by subsequent eruptions. Before that, the top was a rough, rocky plain, covered with scoriæ and blocks of lava, and rent by many fissures, giving out clouds of sulphurous smoke. But it was then changed to an elliptical chasm, three miles in circumference, three-fourths of a mile at its greatest diameter, and some 2,000 feet deep. Each eruption strangely alters the crater, so that it is totally different from what it was before in shape, semblance, and dimensions. The crater is always terribly interesting, and undergoes such a revolution with each new outburst that the volcano is well worth climbing for that sight alone. Many people, mostly American and English, ascend Vesuvius each time they go to Naples, and feel rewarded for their trouble. The present height of the mountain is about 4,000 feet.

For $20,000 S. Elles made a statue of Elias Howe, jr., for the Howe Sewing Machine company, the statue to be placed in New York Central park. The park commissions rejected the statue, for which the Howe company had paid but $7,700. Elias sued for the balance, and obtained a decree in his favor. The statue was exhibited at the centennial.

In a paper on the detection of organic matter in water, Tieman and Preusse consider it very probable that disease ferments are present in polluted water, but deprecate inference that all impure water must necessarily prove pernicious to health. When water becomes pernicious, neither the physician nor the chemist can decide, though both may point out when the water should be avoided as suspicious.

GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER makes July, August and Winter butter equal to best June product. Grocers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with this powder. Guaranteed harmless. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of churning one-half. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A fire at Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 2d, caused a loss of $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

"OH, MY BACK!" How often we hear these words. Pain in my Back arises from Kidney Diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Family Physicians use HUNT'S REMEDY.

A course of lectures on journalism is to be given at Michigan University next year.

"Female complaints" are the result of impure blood. Use "Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Nearly 49 per cent of the colored children of Tennessee were last year enrolled in the public schools.

Why suffer sleepless nights, with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in "Sellers' Cough Syrup" will give instant relief.

Only $10,000 is lacking toward the endowment fund of $150,000 proposed for Rochester University. The invested funds of the university now amount to $285,000.

Wanted.
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

The Paris *Globe* asserts that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view of terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

"'Sellers' Liver Pills' cured me of liver complaint." D. H. Coleman, Short Creek, W. Va.

The state normal school at San Jose, Cal., has just been entirely destroyed by fire.

Free of Cost.
As you value your existance, do not fail to improve the present opportunity of procuring a bottle of Dr. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY, for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, before it is too late. This is the only remedy you can *positively rely on* as doing as represented. Trial bottle, *free of cost.* Regular size one dollar. Sold by all druggists.

Fires are built along the coasts of the Cordilleras, so that the overhanging smoke protects the vines from all cold winds and frosts.

ONE TRIAL is sufficient to convice the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam* for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, shortness of Breathing, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness, Tickling in the Throat, etc. Has been in use over forty years. Price, 25, 50, and 75 cents per botle.

To curl plumes, put some coals of fire on a shovel, sprinkle some brown sugar on the coals and hold the plumes in the smoke. One application will be sufficient to make them as nice as new. Another way: Take a little salt and sprinkle it upon the hot stove and hold the plume over the smoke a few minutes.

EDWIN BOOTH.
"DR. C. O. MOORE—
Dear Sir—I have tried your 'Moore' Throat and Lung Lozenges,' and found them quite as efficacious as any that I have ever used,
Truly yours, EDWIN BOOTH."
Comment is unnecessary. Mr. Booth never before gave his signature to letter, commending a proprietary article. The merit of the article is the only reason for it. Sold by our druggists.
N. B. One or two of these lozenges taken in Church will positively keep you from coughing. This has been tried with success when other things failed.
There is no question about the merits of Moore's Lozenges. Sold at 10 and 25c, a box.
Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dr. C. C. Moon, New York, proprietor Moore's Pilules.

H. B. BRYNT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Chicago has the honor of having the most complete business college in this country, and perhaps in the world. H. B. Bryant has had great experience in establishing and conducting schools of this kind—most of those in this country having been founded by him. He is now giving his whole time to the Chicago Business College and English Training School, and is making of it an institution really worthy of the name. It is acknowledged to be head and shoulders above any other school of the kind by all who have made themselves acquainted with its workings. Young men should lay their plans with a view to taking a course of instruction at this college. Give up something else, if necessary, to accomplish this object. Send for catalogue and circulars to H. B. Bryant, Chicago, Ill.

"VASELINE."
A new product made from petroleum is a jelly called "Vaseline," which is of the greatest utility in medicine, pharmacy and for toilet use. Physicians all over the world have discovered its great value in the treatment of wounds, burns, skin diseases, rheumatism, catarrh and every ail ment where a liniment is needed, and in almost every hospital in America and Europe this substance is now in constant use, and is acknowledged not only to be the best treatment, but also one of the most important recent additions to medicine. It is put up in bottles by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., of New York, and as a family remedy, it is without doubt the best in use, its healing and pain allaying qualities being superior to those of any known substance, while the speedy relief it affords to piles and chilblains is almost magical. As an emollient, Vaseline is away ahead of anything else, as it renders the skin smooth, soft and clear, and our lady friends will not only find it the best, but perhaps the sole substance which will really preserve and restore to the complection the hues of youth, making the cheeks like velvet and the skin like satin. The complection powders in common use, are, as a rule, injurious to the skin and destructive of any complexion, while Vaseline is entirely healthful and beneficial. There is also made a "Pomade Vaseline," which is said to be of great benefit to the hair, keeping it soft and glossy, prventing and curing dandruff, and keeping the scalp healthful and free from disease, and from those objectionable creatures which sometimes find a dwelling there. Numberless instances are cited of how by the use of this pomade thin and falling hair has resumed a vigorous growth. Both the pure Vaseline and the pomade are put up in twenty-five cent bottles and are to be found at all first-class druggists, and we advise our readers to make a trial of this wonderful substance, and we think they will find its claims to merit not in the least exaggerated.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 9—Flour dull and heavy and in light demand; super state and western 4 65@5 15; common to good extra 5 25@5 65; good to choice 5 70@8 00; white wheat, extra 5 85@6 50. Wheat unsettled; No 2 spring 1 35; No. 3 red Kansas 1 38@1 39½; No. 2 red 1 44½@1 46; mixed winter 1 48½; No. 2 white 1 41@1 41½. Rye nominal. Corn dull; No. 3, 59½; steamer 60@60½; No. 2 March 56@57. Oats dull; mixed western 47@49; white western 48½@51. Eggs firmer; western 11@18½. Pork dull; old mess 11 87½; new 12 37½@12 50. Lard heavy; prime steam old 7 52½; new 7 60@7 87½. Butter nominal and unchanged. Cheese dull; western 11@14½. Whisky nominal at 1 10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, MD, March 9.—Flour, very quiet, without change. Wheat, western, firm; No. 2 western winter red spot, 1 43¼; March, 1 43; April, 1 43¾@1 44; May, 1 43⅝@1 44; June, 1 38@1 38¼; July, 1 26@1 26½. Corn, western mixed spot, 55¾; March, 54¾; April, 53¼@53½; May, 52¾@53; June, 52¼@52¾; steamer, 53½. Oats, steady; western, 47@48; do medium, 45@46; Pennsylvania, 47@48. Rye, quiet, at 94@96. Hay, unchanged. Provisions, steady, unchanged. Butter, firm; prime to choice western packed, 20@25. Eggs, quiet, at 10½. Petroleum, dull, unchanged. Coffee, quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14@15½. Sugar, firm; A soft, 9½. Whisky, dull, at 1 10@1 11.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour dull, drooping, unchanged. Wheat, heavy, lower, 1 28. Corn, fair demand, 1 42½. Oats, quiet, 37@37½. Rye, steady, 85. Barley, fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, 78. Pork, dull, weak and lower, at 11 50@11 75. Lard, dull, lower, to sell at 7 10@7 15. Bulk meats, weak and lower, at 4 12½, 6 50@6 65 asked; bacon, dull and nominal, 5 00, 7 20@7 62½ asked. Whisky, active but lower, at 1 04. Butter, steady, unchanged. Linseed oil, steady, 80. Hogs, active, firm; common, 3 25@4 15; light, 4 20@4 40; packing, 4 20@4 50; butchers, 4 50@4 60. Receipts, 1,635; shipments, 601.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat excited and panicky, declined, 3@4½; No. 2 red winter 1 20; No. 2 Chicago spring, 1 19. Corn active but lower 35⅞. Oats dull and lower 31. Rye dull, weak and lower 72½@74. Barley easier 75. Pork active but weak and lower, 11 25@11 30, cash; 11 30@11 32½ April; 11 45@11 47½, May. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates, 7 02½@7 05 cash; 7 05@7 07½, April; 7 15@7 17½, May. Bulk meats active but a shade lower, 4 16@6 55@6 55. Whiskey steady and unchanged, 1 07. Dressed hogs, dull, weak and lower, 4 80@4 85.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Flour dull; no demand. Wheat, more inquiry; No 2 red elevator, 1 42⅝. Corn, prime yellow western track 55; western mixed on track 54¼@55; sail mixed March 55⅛ bid; 55¼ asked. Oats lower; mixed western 44½; No 3 white 45½; choice fancy white 48.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 9—Wheat steady; No 2 red western and spot March 1 29¼; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 1 23. Corn steady; No. 2 May 42⅝. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed steady; mammoth 4 50; No. 2 mammoth 4 10; prime 4 15.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak; extra nominal; white 1 25⅛; March 1 25⅛; April 1 27⅛; May 1 28⅝; milling No. 1 nominal. Receipts, wheat 5,000; shipments 6,000.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O, March 9.—Petroleum quiet; standard white 1 10.

OUR OWN—NO. 63.
TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
CONSTIPATION.
Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.
Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:
"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."
Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:
"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness, . . . medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."
Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office 35 Murray St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

"OH! MY BACK!"
HUNT'S REMEDY, The Great Kidney Medicine, cures pains in the back, side or loins, and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, dropsy, gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidneys, retention or incontinence of urine, nervous diseases, female weakness, and excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.
From Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church.
Providence, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.
I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefitted by its use, E. G. TAYLOR.
Providence, R. I., Aug 19, 1878.
Wm. E. Clarke,—Dear Sir: Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with kidney diseases or dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.
Respectfully yours, E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer St.
HUNT'S REMEDY
HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OPIUM HABIT and SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest prices. Do not fail to write Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

BIG PAY—To sell our Rubber Printing Stamp. Samples free. Taylor, Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for Asthma. Price 35 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

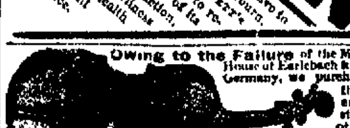
YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wisconsin

$100 to $200 PER MONTH to Agents. Address Taylor Copying Company, Rochester, New York.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Prop., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER Sufferers from ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, Difficult Breathing and Bronchial Affections, will learn of an Immediate, Permanent and Sure Relief, and Cure, by sending their address, with 3 cent stamp, for circular, to Dr. Theron Bradford, No. 61 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

KALLISTON
As a wash for the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Skin, etc., curing Chapped Hands and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects.
The delicate structure of the skin renders it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, arising from sunburn, dust, or the changing air and wind. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is prepared expressly to remove all these, and by the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce.



Owing to the Failure of the Music House of Earlsbach & Co., Germany, we purchased their entire stock of Musical Instruments, and offer them at half cost to make.
Paganini Violin. Celebrated for fine tone and finish. Italian strings, ebony pegs inlaid pearl tail-piece, fine long bow with ivory and silvered frog, in violin box. Book of Instruction, with 558 pieces music, including all from *Pinafore*. By express for $3 50. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. A better violin cannot be purchased elsewhere for $10.
G. H. W. BATES & CO. Importers, Boston, Mass.

Moore's Throat and Lung Lozenges
MEYER BROS., Wholesale Agents Ft. Wayne, Ind.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Is used with greater success than any other article of the kind. The finest children are those fed by Ridge's Food. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

$14 SHOT GUN The Best Double Barrelled Shot Gun in the world for the money. Warranted genuine twist, with Flask, Belt, Box Wads, Box Caps and Wad Punch. Also our Celebrated Kentucky Rifle for $10, warranted or no sale. Send for illustrated catalogue and price lists to JAMES BOWN & SON, Enterprise Gun Works, 136 & 138 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Established, 1848.

ASTHMA.

Popham's Asthma Specific. Relief in ten minutes.
"I have been greatly relieved by your asthma specific, and believe its continued use will cure me." Isaac M. Hart, Newton, Ia. For sale by druggists. $1 per box, by mail, postpaid. Trial package free. Address enclosing stamp, T. POPHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GREAT SUCCESS! 40,000 sold!! HEADLEY'S wonderfully popular work, the LIFE and Travels of GEN. GRANT is pronounced by the General's intimate friends the best low-priced work. Hence the splendid success of Agents. 1/2 A MILLION people want HEADLEY'S Book TO-DAY. We need 7000 MORE AGENTS at once! BEWARE of imitations. We send proof of superiority, sample pages, steel portrait of Grant, and full particulars free to all desiring them. Address HUBBARD BROS Pubs 51 W 4th st Cincinnati O.

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AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE 120 mixed large eyed English needles, including 11 mixed darners, 3 button 2 carpet, 2 bodkins, 1 worsted, 1 motto needle, etc. Package sells for 25c. Agents circular free. SEND ONE 3c STAMP FOR SAMPLE PAPER. LONDON NEEDLE CO., 24 and 26 4th Ave., New York

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small, bottle large. Sold everywhere 25c and $1.00.
Warranted to first buyers.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the NEW BOOK, FARMING FOR PROFIT
TELLS HOW TO
Cultivate all the Farm Crops in the Best Manner; Breed, Feed and Care for Stock; Grow Fruit; Manage Farm Business; Make Happy Homes, and How to Make Money on the Farm. Every Farmer should have a copy. 860 Pages. 140 Illustrations. Send for circulars to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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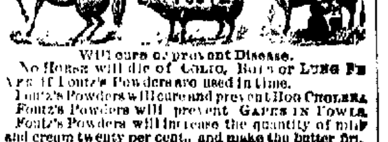

Will cure or prevent Disease.
No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

HEEBNER'S HORSE POWERS

WITH Patent Level Tread AND Speed Regulator
Heebner's Improved Little Giant Threshers.
HEEBNER & SONS Lansdale, Mont. Co., Pa.

ASTHMA Samples of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to any who ask. Immediate RELIEF guaranteed. 50 and $1 packages sent by mail. A . . . . . Rome, New York.

DANDELION.
Dr White's Dandelion Alterative, the Great Blood Purifier and Renovator. A specific for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and Constipation of the Bowels. Removes pimples and sallowness from the skin, producing a clear complexion. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless and pleasant to take. Pint bottles only one dollar and every bottle warranted.

PULMONARIA. A safe and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough and Incipient Consumption. Fifty cents per bottle; large bottles one dollar and every bottle warranted. For sale by all druggists.

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Try our NEW CROP TEAS, all kinds, 60c. per lb. This is the first time these Teas have ever been offered at this same quality sells in stores for $1c. and $1 00 per lb.
ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on $5 orders. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS ON LARGE ORDERS. Send postal card for further particulars.
31 & 33 Vesey St. P. O. Box 4235 NEW YORK.

Pensions.
Are paid to all soldiers who show that they are disabled from any disability contracted in the service, such as a wound of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, rupture, though but slight, disease of lungs, varicose veins, chronic diarrhœa, piles, rheumatism, or any other disease. Widows, children under 16 and dependent parents whose the soldier has died of disease contracted in the service, and it can be so proven are also entitled to a pension. In order to get the benefit of the arrears of Pensions application must be made very soon, as the time is limited by the law. If applications get in to the pension soldier applying will draw back to date of discharge. In many instances getting thousands of dollars at the first payment. On this account applications should be made at once. Thousands are still entitled to bounty. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are also entitled to increase. Send two stamps for summary of pension and bounty acts. By permission we refer to the following parties in Indianapolis as to our standing: B. F. Kennedy, Pres. Central Bank; Fred Rupp, U. S. Col. Int. Rev.; W. R. Holloway, postmaster; Hon. J. C. Denny, Ex Att'y. Gen'l; Hon. J. B. Julian, ex judge circuit court; Indiana Banking Co. We have no offices. Address F. H. FITZGERALD & Co., either box C Washington City, D. C., or Indianapolis Ind.

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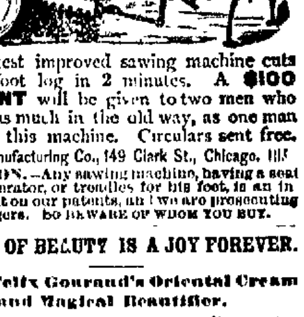
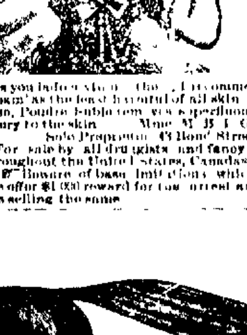
VASELINE.
Grand Medal at the Philadelphia Exposition.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition.
The most valuable family remedy known for the treatment of wounds, burns, sores, cuts, skin diseases, rheumatism, chilblains, catarrh, hemorrhoids, etc.
Also for coughs, colds, sore throat, croup and diphtheria, etc.
Used and approved by the leading physicians of Europe and America.
The toilet articles made from pure Vaseline—such as
Pomade Vaseline . 25 and 50 cents
Vaseline Cold Cream 25 and 50 cents
Vaseline Camphor Ice 25 cents
Vaseline Toilet Soaps
Are superior to similar ones. Try them. Also, Veterinary Vaseline, the most valuable substance known for the cure of injuries and diseases of horses, cows, sheep, dogs, poultry, etc.
It heals quickly without leaving a scar, protecting the surface from the atmosphere and from insects.
For Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavins, Grease-crack, Sweeny, Ringbone, Callous, Loss of Hair, etc., it is especially useful, and gives prompt relief.
A trial will develop its great value in the stable and on the farm.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25c. in 1 lb. cans.

Giles' Sawing Machine.
Sawing off a Log, Easy and Fast.

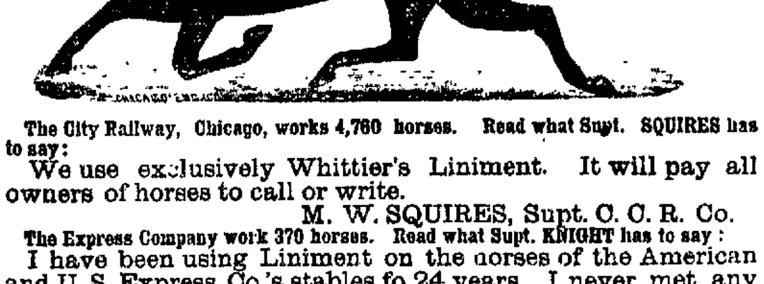


Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. A $100 PRESENT will be given to two men who can saw as much in the old way, as one man can with this machine. Circulars sent free.
U. S. Manufacturing Co., 149 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION.—Any sawing machine, having a seat for the operator, or treadles for his feet, is an infringement on our patents, and we are prosecuting all infringers. So BEWARE OF WHOM YOU BUY.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.



Removes tan, freckles, sallowness, and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient)—
"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." Also, Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Proprietor, 48 Bond Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe.
Beware of base imitations which are abroad. We offer $1,000 reward for the arrest and proof of any one selling the same.



The City Railway, Chicago, works 4,760 horses. Read what Supt. SQUIRES has to say:
We use exclusively Whittier's Liniment. It will pay all owners of horses to call or write.
M. W. SQUIRES, Supt. C. C. R. Co.
The Express Company work 370 horses. Read what Supt. KNIGHT has to say:
I have been using Liniment on the horses of the American and U. S. Express Co.'s stables fo 24 years. I never met any that had one-tenth the merit of Whittier's Liniment. Our stables are open; call and see for yourselves.
H. KNIGHT, Supt. U. S Express Co.
Read what Graves & Lomis, the largest breeders of horses in the State of Illinois, have to say:
For thirty years we have been using all kinds of liniment manufactured for horses, and, of all the liniments, Whittier's stands at the head of the list for Scratches, Greased Heel, Sprains, Galled Spots and Sores of any kind. It will give all horsemen satisfaction.
GRAVES & LOMIS.
Scracthes, Greased Heel, Thrush, Galled Spots from any cause, heal up in from two to three applications, and you can cure him at the same time. It will take out all inflammation in a few moments. There is no remedy on earth that equals Whittier's Liniment for
RHEUMATISM
It will have the same effect upon the human Piles, Scrofula, Scald Head, Catarrh, Pimples or Blotches on the Face or Body, Old Sores or Fresh Cuts. For sale by all Druggists.

DR. JAMES'
WINE OF HOPS,
The Best Known Remedy in the World for Nervous Debility, Lost Energy, Lost Hopes, Imprudences of Youth, Lost Vigor and Ambition.
$1 00 PER QUART BOTTLE, SIX FOR $5 00
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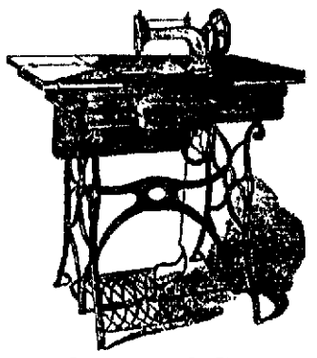

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Who Buy Early.

The manufacturers' advance, as a matter of course will govern the retail price when spring opens, and those who buy previous to spring prices will save from 15 to 25 per cent on their purchases.

Our Stock is the Largest

In Central Illinois,

And our Prices will be found Lower than any other House in the State.

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Kepler's Wabash, St. L. and P. No. 1
Kepler's Wabash, St. L. and P. No. 2
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Kepler's Wabash, St. L. and P. No. 4
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SEEK NO FURTHER FOR FINE CIGARS.

KEPLER'S GREAT WABASH LINE OF FINE HAND-MADE HAVANAS is the production we place before the smoking public and we guarantee these cigars to be just what we say they are; and we boldly say that at their prices they have no superiors in the market, nor do we intend they shall have. The W., St. L. & P. No. 1 is a large 5-inch hand-made Havana, made by experts, of the best Havana we have been able to find in the market. No. 2 is a very fine hand-made 4½ inch Havana, and is a 10 cent or three for 25 cent cigar. No. 2 has no superior. No. 3 is the purest Havana hand-made 5 cent cigar that we or any one else can produce for the price, and we guarantee No. 3 equal in merit to two-thirds of the 10 cent cigars in the market. We challenge any expert to cut to pieces No. 3 and examine himself as to the truth of what we have said. No. 4 is a fine 5 cent or 6 for 25 cent cigar, and contains more fine stock than nine-tenths of the cigars intended to be retailed at 5 cents straight. Fine cigars are better, richer and more fragrant in smoke when fresh, than when old and dried out. We use no cheap, worthless flavoring extracts in our cigars, but we depend alone for their merit upon the fine stock of which they are made and the workmanship of expert cigar makers. We respectfully solicit a trial. Every cigar warranted a perfect smoker.

ANDREW KEPLER,
Feb27 d&w3mo By TRUSTEES.

Grand Display

of NEW GOODS at

LINN & SCRUGGS

EMBRACING ALL THE

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IN

DressGoods, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, HouseKeepingGoods CORSETS

AND

CARPETS,

Which Will be Sold Very Cheap for CASH.

The Decatur Daily Review.

WM. H. SAYNE, Editor and Publisher.

DECATUR, - - - ILLINOIS.

Entered at Decatur P. O. as second class matter

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1880.

The democratic state convention of Ohio is called to meet at Columbus on the 15th of May next.

Present indications are that candidates for the legislature will be as thick this season as flies in August.

Miss Adams swears that her uncle, J. W. Perry, is the father of her child. He is a member of the Kentucky legislature.

And now Congressman Cannon is giving Gen. Moore of this city, taffey. It is said this accounts for one of Joe's recent appointments.

The Jacksonville Courier says the Illinois democrats not only expect to elect the next Governor, but they have a pretty sure thing of adding three more congressmen to their side.

Present indications are that there will be lively times in the republican county convention with its six or eight aspirants for the office of sheriff, and as many with their eye on the county clerkship and treasurer's berth. Most of the aspirants for the places named are quite sanguine of being ahead, and it will require no small amount of talk to reconcile them to defeat.

Senator Conkling, in a letter to a friend in New York, says: "My judgment is, that the safety of the country and the party will be consulted by the nomination of Gen. Grant. Believing him to be the better and safer man, I would not place myself in his way, deeply as I value the preference of friends who deem me worthy of so great a trust."

Atlanta Constitution: The Cincinnati Gazette says that Mr. Tilden will be overwhelmingly beaten at Cincinnati. It is well that this conspiracy has been bruited abroad in time for Mr. Watterson, of the esteemed Courier-Journal, and the Hon. Montgomery Blower to make arrangements to hold a supplementary convention in Covington, Kentucky.

Sangamo Monitor: The simple claim of the stalwart Radical to the possession of all the piety, morality and temperance, don't establish its truth any more than the charge that all the vile are democrats. On the contrary, there is just this difference: The democrats make no pretentions, but possess much of the good, while the republicans lay no claim, but possess nearly all—of the drinkers and whisky thieves.

Judge C. B. Smith, of Champaign, who has been announced as a competitor with Congressman Cannon for the republican nomination for congressman in his district, states positively he is not a candidate. We don't wonder, after the backhanded slap in the mouth given him by the corrupt Cannon claquers at Champaing last week. Among the radicals of this district, Joe is a sort of a sacred bull whom nobody must touch.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press (Rep.) denounces bitterly the partisan course which the debate on Porter's case is taking in congress, and says that "no unworthy partisan sentiment or lingering prejudice of the mad days of the war should restrain honest congressmen of both parties, who have read the testimony taken at West Point, and comprehend its bearing, from voting for the Randolph bill to restore Porter to the rank of colonel in the regular army, with commission and pay from 1863."

Ex Congressman Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, is in Washington, and reports that the feeling among his race in South Carolina is almost unanimously for Grant's re-election. The white republicans are more generally for Blaine, and the Sherman men are limited by the number of federal officials. Smalls does nor think that the state of South Carolina can be carried by the republicans under any circumstances. A large number of white democrats would vote for Grant if nominated, but not enough of them to make any material difference. Smalls says those people who are counting on carrying South Carolina for the republican ticket had better come down there and do it.

They are preparing for a municipal fight at Jacksonville; the main issue is license or no-license. The Journal says: "The republicans covered themselves with glory last night. Their ward primaries were well attended, orderly and harmonious, and a better set of aldermanic nominees have never been brought before the public. Messrs. Wood and Hayden, of the fourth, and Capps of the second, have had council experience, and most of the others are men in whom all classes can trust. Seven of the eight are avowed anti license men, and as six of them will certainly be elected, together with an anti-license mayor, the prohibition party certainly have nothing to complain of."

AN AWFUL MURDER.

One of the most horrid murders ever recorded in Howell county, Mo., appears in Saturday's St. Louis papers. An old man, who had recently drawn a pension of $800 00, was called away from home over night, and left the money with his two daughters. About nightfall, an elderly and fine looking gentleman stopped and asked to stay during the night. The young ladies explained that they were alone, but he urged his suit so respectfully that his request was complied with. At bed time the young ladies showed him to a room on the first floor, and retired to their own room on the second floor. In the latter part of the night the old gentleman was awakened by a noise upstairs as if some one was strangling, and being armed with a revolver, he proceeded cautiously up stairs and to the door of the room in which the young ladies had retired. When at the door of the room he discovered the form of a man in the room, and at the same time the man discovered him, started towards him and struck at him with a knife but missed him. Then the old man fired and the intruder fell dead. The old man then rushed out of the house, heard chickens crowing, and ran in that direction until he came to a house where he found a woman sitting by the fire. He explained his mission and what he had done. The woman said: "That is my husband and the uncle of the girls; he went there to rob them." The stranger took a fresh scare, and started on a run to find another house, which he did in about a half a mile, the neighborhood was alarmed and a posse gathered, and before daylight they were at the scene of the tragedy.

The uncle was found dead on the floor with the eight hundred dollars in one hand and the knife in the other. The two young ladies were found in bed with their throats cut. The villainous uncle obtained entrance by means of a ladder through one of the upper windows.

SHERMAN STILL RUNNING.

M. L. Scudder of Chicago, received the following letter on Friday:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 7th inst., in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the presidential race, is received. I never for a moment have contemplated such a course, and the rumor you speak of was no doubt promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to the Hon. Mr. Haskin of New York, in which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate and have so regarded myself, with the purpose neither to press anyone to support me nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me. This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or arraign Gen Grant, Senator Blaine or anyone else; nor will I use my official position to promote my candidacy.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

As far back as 1870, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, a prominent radical of Missouri, gave utterance to the following sentiment: "It is high time that the animosities of the past should be forgotten, and that parties should be organized for the promotion of principle. A party without principle is as sounding brass, and whatever party supports the right should itself be sustained by the people. None other should be encouraged. The day, we hope, is rapidly approaching when no ambitious demagogue, be he in high or low position, will be able, in the name of party organization or by the lash of party discipline, to induce the people to abandon their own independence or disregard their rights."

A Contrast.

The tide of human progress is ever forward. However imperceptibly, it is continually moving with an irresistible force. Old fogies, rooted to their idols, spend their time in vain remonstrances against its forward march. When new issues arise, men are always found for the emergency, and the efforts of the dotards to stay the tide are as impotent as the barking of the canine to detain the steam-propelled locomotive. Political affairs in the United States are assuming a new aspect. Old issues are being discarded. New forces are at work. The Democratic party is the exponent of the progressive and liberal elements who are demanding recognition. The republican party comprises all the opposite charactrs, those who are still fighting the battle of the war, whose political principles consist solely of hatreds, remembrances of former battles, and recollections of past achievements. Its leaders themselves realize this. Their appeal to dying passions, to former hatreds, to partisan prejudices, have lost their force. They can no longer throw their wonted energy and vigor into their work; their fiery buncombe harangues fail to produce the effect of days gone by. They know the people are satiated with their methods, and demand fresher diet. But the republican organs, orators and statesmen have no other stock in trade. Like the last of the Roman augurs, they smile upon each other at the ridiculousness of their antebellum declarations. They know that their assertions are untruthful and hypocritical; that the intelligent people of the country can no longer be deluded by their false reasoning and sycophantic pretentions. But they are unable to adapt themselves to their changed environments. They have outlived their period of usefulness, and will be swept aside by the rising young democracy.—Sangamo Monitor.

TO THE PUBLIC.—You can be supplied with overshoes, rubbers etc., at Barber & Baker's. Call and select a pair; they have a large stock on hand.

BREVITIES.

The library of Count Octave de Behague is now being sold, and the sale will probably last a fortnight. A copy of the works of Voltaire brought the high figure of $300.

Philip St. George, of Crosse Point, Michigan, was carried into Detroit last week in the bottom of a wagon, to draw his pension as an 1812 veteran. He is now 105 years old.

Gladstone tells Europe that the ploughshare must take the place of the sword. How like fury a fellow would look trotting about with a ploughshare hanging from his belt!

Bloomfield Moore, the late Philadelphia paper maker, left about $6 000,000. And he unfortunately died before the present boom in paper prices set in. If he could only have been spared he might, as things are now going, have made it $60,000,000 just as well.

It is said that at Wilhelmj's farewell concert in San Francisco, he was presented with a box containing a gold cup, a gold shield, on which was a violin handsomely engraved and enamelled, and a certificate of stock valued at $2,000. A wreath of laurels embellished with German colors and a cage with a canary bird, were also presented to the great violinist.

Miss Nellie, daughter of ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, who eloped with her father's coachman several months ago, has learned the dressmaking business, and is living happily with her horsey husband. The old man don't relent enough to speak of, but has told Nellie that any time she will separate from the ex-coachman she will be received into the family again.

A London letter tells the story of the conviction for manslaughter of James Lewis Paine, who had accelerated the death of Miss MacLean by giving her enormous quantities of undiluted brandy, whisky and gin. Miss MacLean was the daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel MacLean, and brother of Dr. Norman MacLean, who moved to New York with his family last summer.

H. J. Jewett, of New York, is getting up a boom. A New York Herald correspondent reports an eastern man saying to him: "Vanderbilt will give $250,000, Colonel Tom Scott will give $100,000 and John W. Garrett another $100,000 to the democratic campaign fund if Jewett should be nominated for president. Besides this, Jewett himself is rich, and can easily give $100,000 for the same purpose. That would make up a fund of $550,000 from four men, fully as much as Tilden spent in his campaign of four years ago."

Sidney McFadden (colored) was hung at Washington, Ark., Friday, for the murder by poison of his wife, Esther, in November, 1879. He had formed a connection with another woman and was heard to say he intended to put his wife out of the way. She was taken suddenly ill at the time stated and died suddenly in a few hours. Post-mortem examination revealed strychnine, and it was proved at the trial that he had purchased a small quantity a day or two before. This and other circumstances caused his conviction on the 10 of January last.

The New York Tribune's special correspondent in Ireland, says that men, women and children, in some famine stricken portions of Ireland, are reduced to the last stages of nakedness and destitution. Families are huddled together without fire, food, clothing or bedding, within miserable huts or former abodes of animals. Thousands and thousands are begging, not bread, but the humblest, cheapest food that can be supplied for human use—Indian meal. All this exists, and there is little prospect of much improvement until August. In some districts the distress is even greater than it was in the appalling famine of 1874.

"REBEL DEMOCRACY."

It is claimed that there are 108,000 persons on the government pay roll, and that five persons are dependent on each of these for support—540,000 souls all told. The democracy has this army of office holders and their dependents to whip, before it can see the glory of the Lord. And these folks have been supported at the public crib so long that any movement which squints toward their removal, looks to them like veritable treason—and they actually howl rebel at every one who opposes them politically. These cowardly pap-suckers cry "rebel democracy" at men who have had holes shot through their bodies in defense of this nation.

Reader, do you know that it is a pretty tough thing for a man to bear, who has voluntarily set himself up as a target to be shot at, that his country might live—do you know that it grinds that man like Cæsar, to be called a rebel and a traitor, by some stay-at-home sneak who doesn't know the difference between a Henry rifle and a Parrot gun? It does; and by the Eternal! if an old soldier should everlastingly lay out the wretch who thus insults him, and we were called to pass upon his case, we should say: "Well done, good and faithful servant step up to the head of the class." This is the kind of religon we carry about with us.—Pekin Times.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

For good butter go to E. B. Pratt's.

Oysters in all styles at Delmonico's.

Call and examine our goods. Prices reduced. E. B. Pratt.

40 bars of soap for $1 00 at E. B. Pratt's. jan5tf

Send orders for dry wood to McClelland's coal yard. 30dtf

Glass and queensware at low prices at Pratt's, 37 North Church street.

Call at E. B. Pratt's, 37 North Church street, and see the reduction in prices. jan5tf

WANTED.—500 cords of wood in exchange for goods at E. B. Pratt's, 37 North Church street. jan5tf

Young gentlemen, call and see the assortment of fine shoes at Barber & Baker's before you buy.

Glassware, queensware, rockingham ware, and a full line of groceries at Wm. Neidermyer's, 22 West Main.

Wanted in exchange, turkeys, chickens, eggs, and all kinds of produce, at E. B. Pratt's, 37 North Church street.

Everybody look and satisfy themselves that they can get better bargains in boots and shoes at Barber & Baker's.

Coal, both hard and soft, in full supply, at McClelland's coal yard. Send orders by telephone from Hand's book store.

Dr. J. Brown has removed his office to the rooms over Young & Norman's barber shop, first building east of the post office.

Our assortment of spring circulars are attracting universal attention. They are handsome, nobby and very cheap. CHEAP STORE 1wd&w.

A. A. Bishop, the furniture dealer, has bought the tinner's tools of W. A. Dennis' stock, and is prepared to do all kinds of tin work on short notice and in the very best manner. Warren Grubb, one of the best tinners of the city, will have charge of this department of Mr. Bishop's business. Remember the place, south side city park.

The Veterinarian, a scientific journal down east, says that it is extremely difficult to distinguish trichinæ in man from acute rheumatism, and that many cases that have been supposed to be rheumatism are undoubtedly caused by trichinæ. This will be cheerful news to many of our readers who have hitherto supposed that the twings of rheumatism, under which they have suffered, were owing to the "blarsted" climate, instead of being induced by the knawing tooth of a parasite, who, with "His sisters and his cousins and his aunts," had been burying in his cuticle flesh.—Ex.

BRENTANO'S MONTHLY,

"The Gentleman's Magazine of America."

Brentanos Literary Emporium and Henry T. Cornett, Publishers.

A Magazine now in the fifth year of publication, devoted to a full and reliable record of Athletics, Rifle, Archery, Turf, Yachting, Rowing, Canoeing, Base Ball, Cricket, Polo, La Crosse, Bycycling, Billiards, Fishing, Coaching, Hunting, Kennel, and all health-giving pastimes by field and water. The mission of the Magazine is to elevate the pastimes to which its pages are exclusively devoted, so that they will occupy the first place in the estimation of all identified with them, and command also the approval of the public. As the only publication of its kind in this country, it relies with confidence on, and claims the support of all organizations devoted to out-door sports. A beautiful full-page illustration each month; also, additional minor illustrations of the more important events. A new feature in the Billiard department, with diagrams each month.

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SIX NEW

Collender Imperial Tables.

Finest Billiard Parlors in Central Illinois.

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PROPRIETOR.

For Family Use.

FRED KUNY

At his manufactory, corner East Main and Jasper streets, is prepared to furnish the pub with the very best bottled

EXPORT BEER.

For Family Use.

ALL ORDERS LEFT WITH HIM WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. STEBBINS KING
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office and Residence,
MORGAN ST., BET. ELDORADO CERRO GORDO ST.
Near Finn & Hostetler's Drug Store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale made by the county court of Macon county, in the state of Illinois, at the April term A. D. 1878, in a proceeding therein pending for the sale of real estate, in which Deborah V. Moody and James Hopson administrators of the estate of Lysander H. Moody deceased, were petitioners and Emma F. Moody, John Moody, Mary E. Moody, Lois F. Moody, Samuel F. Moody, Annie E. Moody and Ellen A. Moody were defendants, the undersigned will on

Monday, 15th day of March A D 1880,

at the residence building, on the premises hereafter described, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest, which were of Lysander H. Moody deceased, at the time of his death, subject to the dower interest of Deborah V. Moody and the interest of one Hayward holding a lien upon said premises in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Macon and State of Illinois to-wit: The south west quarter of section No. thirteen, township No. fourteen north range three, east of the third principal meridian—or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of the said estate, the terms of the sale being one-half cash and the balance in six months, the purchaser giving a mortgage on the premises sold and approved personal security for the unpaid balance. Dated February 11 1880.

DEBORAH V. MOODY,
JAMES HOPSON,
Administrators of the estate of Lysander H. Moody deceased. W. C. JOHNS, Atty.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } In the Circuit Court to
MACON COUNTY, } the May term A. D. 1880
Jacob Waltz executor of the last will and testament of Henry Stickler, deceased, Augustus Stickler, John Stickler, David Stickler, Daniel Stickler, Edward Stickler and Josephine Stickler

vs.

Elizabeth Stickler, Olivia E. Tresler, Mary Seesfritz Lovina Stickler, Rebecca Stickler, Sarah late Sarah Stickler who is married to an unknown person, William Stickler and Emaline Strack.

Chancery—Dower.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named Rebecca Stickler, William Stickler, Emmaline Strack, Mary Seesfritz, Olivia E. Tresler Lovina Stickler and Sarah late Sarah Stickler now married to a person unknown, that a suit is now pending in the circuit court of Macon county, Illinois, wherein the above named persons are petitioners and defendants respectively as stated in the above title to this cause; that summons duly issued in said cause returnable into the said court requiring the said defendants to appear therein at the court house in Decatur in said county on the

First Monday in May, A. D., 1880,

then and there to defend in said cause.

Witness: Edmiston McClellan, Clerk of said court at office this 4th day of March, A.D. 1880.
E. McCLELLAN, Clerk.
NELSON & HUNDLEY, Sols. for Petitioners,
mar6d40t

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Macon county circuit court.
MACON COUNTY }
Isaac A Burkrader vs Solomon W. Seitz et. al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court at the December term A.D 1879, I, John A. Brown, master in Chancery for said court, on Wednesday the 31st day of March, A D 1880, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the west door of the court house, in Decatur in said county, the following described real estate situate in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, to-wit:

All of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section number ten (10), Township eighteen (18), range (3), east of the third principal meridian, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Decatur, Illinois, March 9th, 1880.
JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon Co., Ill
A BUCKINGHAM, Sol. for Comp. w3w

Administratrix' Notice.

Estate of Michael Jones, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Michael Jones, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the county court of Macon county, state of Illinois, in probate matters, sitting, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, held at the court house in Decatur, in said Macon county, on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1880, being the 19th day thereof.

Dated Decatur, Feb. 10th, 1880.
CATHARINE JONES,
Feb10 6w Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John D. Smith, Deceased.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of John D. Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Macon County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1880, being the first day of said term.

ROBERT D. HILL, Administrator.
Decatur, Ill., March 11, 1880.—Mch12w.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret E. Royston, Deceased.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Margaret E. Royston, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Macon County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Decatur on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1880, being the 1st day of said term.

JAMES HOPSON, Administrator.
Decatur, Ill., Feb. 16, A. D. 1880.—3w.

Fair Grounds for Rent.

THE Macon County Fair Grounds are offering for rent for the period of nine and two thirds months, beginning May 10, 1880, and ending March 1, 1881. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until Monday, March 15, 1880.

BENJ. DILL,
J. Y. BRADEN, } Com.
M. B. THOMAS
feb23.1wtd

B. BRINKMAN,

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Corner East North and Jasper streets, Decatur, Illinois.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish all kinds of

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CABBAGE & TOMATO PLANTS,

in season. All plants warranted the best, and true to name, and prices to suit the times. Call and see me, or address

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591 Broadway, New York, Manufacturers, Importers and dealers in VELVET FRAMES, ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES,

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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—We are headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS, each style being the best of its class in the market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of statuary and engravings for the window.

Convex glass. Manufacturers of velvet frames for miniatures and convex glass pictures.

Catalogues of lanterns and slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents.

daw6m

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OFFICE OVER RUCKER, HAMMER & CO'S BANK,
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Anthony Thornton. E. R. Eldridge
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DR. J. M. BLYTHE,

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Sewing Machines.

Attachments AND Supplies

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Any kind of machine repaired and warranted Platers, Fringeing Machines, &c. &c. In fact, everything for the sewing machine at the Singer Office.

GEO. P. BLUME,
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ANTHRACITE COAL!

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Lackawanna,
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Bituminous Coal,

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Best Mines in Illinois

Constantly on hand, at

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COAL YARD,

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sep14dtf

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Dealers in

Guns, Revolvers, and all kinds of Sportsmen's Goods.

Also Gas Fixtures, Iron Lead and Brass Tubing and Fittings, Brass Valves and Cocks, Cistern Deep Well and Force Pumps.

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and all kinds of Machinists Supplies.

Engines, Agricultural Implements and all kinds of machinery Repaired.

Also Blacksmithing, Plumbing, and Steam and Gas Fitting. All work warranted.
Cor. E. Main and State Sts. Decatur, Ill.

LUMBER!

The Undersigned have opened a

Lumber Yard

On the premises formerly occupied by Elwood Co, where they will always have on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash Doors, Pickets, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

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NEW HAT STORE

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NEW GOODS.

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HATS AND FURNISHINGS!

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Have you any faith in Electricity!

Among the many modern electric appliances used for medical purposes, the most RELIABLE DURABLE and ECONOMICAL are

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Perfect and powerful galvanic batteries, constructed in such a manner that they can be worn on any part of the body, introducing a mild and continuous current of electricity throughout the entire system, without interfering in the least with the patient's habits or occupation.

Avoid bogus appliances. If you wish the cheapest and most durable electric appliance made, one that we will warrant as represented in every respect; write us for full particulars. Agents wanted. Address W. C. BEACH,
Jan18m6 St. Johns Mich.

Strawberries, Peaches, etc.

NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of strawberries took the first premium for the best collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also bulbs, fruit trees, roses, evergreens. Choice flower, garden tree, evergreen, herb, or fruit seeds, 25 packets for either to, $1, by mail.

C. C. C. The true Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for upland, lowland, or garden, by mail, prepaid, $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000. Wholesale catalogue to the trade. Agents wanted

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